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FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

A REVIEW OF THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

Probable Intentions of Gen. McClellan.

An Immediate Advance on Richmond Expected.

The Meaning of the Recent Rebel Raid on the Right.

Important Disclosures of Captured Rebel Correspondence.

Present Position of the Opposing Forces.

HEADQUARTERS BEFORE RICHMOND, Monday, June 16, 1862.

A fortnight has elapsed since the bloody check sustained by our army at the Seven Pines, redeemed by the glorious victory of Fair Oaks. That attack was deliberately planned by the rebels, and was expected to relieve them of the menacing presence of the Army of the Potomac. In this they were sadly disappointed. Their purpose was utterly and disastrously thwarted; and although they inflicted upon us a severe and most serious loss, their own was far heavier, not only in the number of killed and wounded, but in the thorough and remediless defeat of a movement, skillfully conceived, vigorously executed, and which had every reasonable promise of success.

The country is impatient for another battle. Unless I am greatly mistaken, it will not have long to wait, though a day seems long, I am well aware, to an eager and unreflecting public. I think it not at all unlikely that, if our army could have followed the rebels in full force into Richmond, after their repulse on Sunday, the 1st of June, the City might have fallen into our hands. But this was physically impossible. Only a portion of our forces—quite inadequate for such an enterprise—had crossed the Chickahominy; that portion had been most seriously weakened by the two days' battle; there were but two or three bridges then constructed which were available for the transit of troops, and even those were swept away the next day by the terrible storm which followed the battle. That engagement, moreover, disclosed some facts which could not be neglected in any subsequent estimate of results, and foremost among them was the courage and tenacity of the resistance offered by the rebels to our arms. I have heard military men say that several times during the day they advanced in solid masses upon our batteries, and that the wide gaps made by each successive discharge, were filled up repeatedly with a steady valor, which would have done credit to the veterans of any army in Europe. It will not do to rush upon such a foe without counting the cost and preparing to meet it. And the time which has since elapsed has been thoroughly and wisely improved.

I do not suppose any great harm could flow from a statement of the position of our forces, for I presume it is already very well known to the enemy and the chances, moreover, are that it will be very essentially changed before this letter will see the light. Still, I shall not venture upon any such indiscretions. But there can be no harm in saying that a force is *now* across the Chickahominy sufficient, not only to repel any attack which may be made upon the left of our army, but also to follow up that repulse by a vigorous and effective pursuit. It is not believed that the rebels will venture upon another attack—at least not upon that wing. If they attack at all, it will probably be upon the right, which they may deem weaker than the other, and where success would enable them to cut off our communications with York River, and seize the large quantity of supplies collected at the White House, on the Pamunkey. It seems not unlikely that the recent dash of their cavalry across our lines, and around the rear of our whole army, may have been preparatory to some such movement, though it does not seem to have been attended by any result of importance, in connection with such a scheme, except perhaps that it may have given them some better knowledge of the disposition of our troops, and of the extent to which our rear is unprotected.

But Gen. McCLELLAN, I am inclined to think, does not intend to await their movements. Unless they make haste, they will not be left to select their point of attack. The losses of his army have been repaired. The Chickahominy is now crossed by all the bridges that can be required. Four days of hot weather had dried the roads and rendered the ground everywhere reasonably practicable for artillery,—though the heavy rain of yesterday has seriously damaged the condition of things in this respect. But unless some new obstacle intervenes I feel quite confident that *the present week* will witness a decisive trial of strength between the opposing armies. It may possibly be postponed a little longer to insure the coöperation of gunboats on the James River, and the arrival of expected reinforcements; but I think not. The enemy evidently suppose that BURNSIDE is to advance upon Petersburgh from the direction of Suffolk, for we have a report to-day that they have destroyed the railroad between those two points. But whatever may be the fact about BURNSIDE's movements, I do not believe that McCLELLAN's will be delayed on account of them.

Of the *result* of an attack, whenever made, I do not think anybody in the army entertains a doubt. Its success is considered certain. It is not generally believed here that the *effective* force of the rebel army is much, if any over 100,000, though in this estimate no account is made of the raw levies which that army embraces, and which will be of very little service except in their intrenchments. Our officers have the utmost confidence in our troops, a confidence which has been immensely strengthened by the recent battles, and I do not think they would hesitate to lead them against a force at least half greater than their own, for a single instant. This, of itself, counts largely in the estimate of results, and the whole body of our army, officers and men, feel certain of entering Richmond whenever the Commanding General will give the word.

The official reports of the battles of the 31st and 1st, have not yet been all sent in. I think they will exhibit some considerable discrepancies, and lead probably to some controversies which I trust may be postponed, at least until this army has accomplished its work. It will be contended, on the one side, that Gen. CASEY allowed himself, through lack of proper precautions, to be surprised, and that neither his division nor that of Gen. COUCH sustained the shock of attack with sufficient steadiness and firmness. Very serious imputations upon the courage of these troops, as well as the capacity of their officers, have already been made, and I presume will not pass unnoticed. On the other hand, and in their defence, it will probably be alleged that the force was pushed too far in advance considering its strength,—that the attack upon it was foreseen to be inevitable, and was distinctly announced as impending on Friday,—that reinforcements were not forwarded nor sent across the river, though repeatedly asked for, and that the list of killed and wounded, as well as the actual records of the case, prove that the troops thus forced to sustain a most unequal contest against overwhelming numbers, did not merit the censure which has been cast upon them.

From what I learn of the facts I do not think it can be said that the attack of the enemy was sudden or unexpected. The Fourth *Corps d'armée*, under Gen. KEYES, had been sent across the river a week previous, and pushed steadily forward to Seven Pines, with a view of commanding both the roads which lead forward from that point. Gen. KEYES, who is a vigilant, prudent and accomplished officer, more than once remonstrated, I have been told, against too rapid an advance in this direction, and urged the importance of sustaining it by the transfer of a portion of the Third Corps across the Chickahominy. Gen. HEINTZELMAN, who commanded that corps, and who was soon after invested with the command of all the troops across the river, did not concur in these representations, and no such transfer was made, although it was pressed by Gen. KEYES with a good deal of pertinacity, and although on Friday he reported, as the result of his careful personal examination, that the enemy was actually collected in very large force at every point of a semi-circle described by a radius two miles long, with his own headquarters as a centre. The very next day the attack was made—the enemy sending out no skirmishers, but driving in our pickets, and falling instantly *en masse* upon the front and both flanks of Gen. CASEY's command.

This attack was prepared for and was intended to have been made on Friday, as we learn from the Richmond correspondence of Southern papers. The troops were brought forward and disposed for it. Why it was postponed we are not yet informed. But the belief of the enemy was that we had about 30,000 men this side the Chickahominy,—that the bridges were incomplete and that the severe storm would so raise the water in the swamp as to make it very difficult to cross more. They believed they could therefore annihilate this force and made the attempt with not less than 50,000 men. That they failed completely in the effort is, of course, well known.

There were really *two* battles instead of one,—fought on successive days, the first on Saturday at Seven Pines, on the main road, and the second on Sunday at Fair Oaks, on and near the railroad to the right. In the first engagement CASEY received the first terrible outset of the enemy's impetuous and enormous mass. That he did not withstand it can scarcely be matter of surprise,—nor is at all wonderful that some of the regiments under his command broke in confusion. But it is unquestionably true that they did not all give way,—that several of them stood their ground until they lost a tenth, a fifth and some a fourth of their numbers, and that they checked the advance of the eager enemy for at least two hours. The field where they stood bears mute but eloquent testimony to the injustice of the sweeping charge against the whole division. When it did give way, as it was perfectly certain that it must, it fell back upon Gen. COUCH's Division—and, naturally enough, in some confusion. Here, too, a very inadequate recognition has hitherto been made of the stern and obstinate resistance made by this division to the advance of the enemy, which poured with increasing volume upon them. It held them between two and three hours longer, and fought with most honorable and memorable valor. It was in turn compelled to give way, but not until it had covered itself with laurels and the ground with the enemy's dead. Gen. KEYES, who commanded the whole corps, had taken a very active part in the whole fight, and marshaled the troops left to him in the third line of defence just in front of his headquarters, and there gave the enemy check again. All this had taken place before any reinforcements had arrived. This corps under KEYES had borne the whole brunt of the battle, and though overpowered by numbers had made the march of the enemy over the road one of blood and carnage. They had been six hours in pushing forward a mile and a half, though they numbered 40,000 and we not over 12,000.

This was the battle of the Seven Pines,—fought by a small force on our part against overwhelming numbers on the part of the enemy;—but fought with splendid courage and tenacity of purpose that speaks volumes for the character of our troops. It is greatly to be regretted that the first reports of this affair made to the Commanding General should have come from officers who took no part in the action, who did not even witness the incidents they pretended to describe, and who came on the field only at the very close of the engagement when it was very easy for them to suppose that *they* had brought about the result which followed their arrival. Gen. McCLELLAN has publicly acknowledged the injustice into which he was thus betrayed.

The next day a large body of our forces under SUMNER and HEINTZELMAN had crossed the Chickahominy, and we were fully prepared to renew the fight. They attacked the enemy mainly on the flank, and soon drove him from the ground he had taken the day before. This action was a little to the right of that of Saturday, and in the vicinity of the Fair Oaks Station on the Railroad; and it is very properly named the Battle of Fair Oaks.

The dead were but imperfectly buried; the rain of the succeeding night washed off the covering from many of them, and the field gives forth most offensive and poisonous exhalations to increase vastly the pestilential miasma of the region. It is to be hoped our gallant soldiers will not long be encamped there.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The storm yesterday cleared the air, without doing any considerable damage to the roads. To-day is bright, clear, cool and delightful. A day or two of such weather will put the country in capital order for a movement. There was considerable picket firing yesterday, and Lieut. PALMER, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Excelsior Brigade, was killed. As a general thing, picket firing has been abandoned on both sides, as a nuisance; but there are some regiments on the rebel side that never lose a chance of renewing it.

Everything to-day has been perfectly quiet.

H. J. R.

CAMP BEFORE RICHMOND, Tuesday, June 17, 1862.

For about an hour this morning, commencing at 9 o'clock, we heard very heavy firing on the extreme left. From the direction, size of the guns and other circumstances, it seemed most likely to be on James River, and was probably an affair of the gunboats. It is now noon, and the firing has ceased. You will hear all about it, doubtless, from official sources, long before this letter can reach you.

For the last day or two there has been an ominous silence all along the lines. The opinion is beginning to prevail on our side that no active operations, by way of an advance, are to be expected for some time to come,—but in this opinion I do not share. Gen. McCLELLAN will unquestionably take all the time for preparation which he deems essential to success,—*but he will take no more.* He has full and entire confidence in his troops, and will not hesitate to put them in motion the moment he is able to move them with a certainty of being able to support them *properly.* If it had been possible to bring the main body of our army across the Chickahominy on the night after the battle of Fair Oaks, they would have been marched at once upon Richmond. But we had no bridges,—the stream was terribly swollen, and crossing in force was simply impossible. We did succeed, thanks to the indomitable energy of Gen. SUMNER, in bringing over men enough to repulse the enemy and achieve a signal success,—but not enough to make that success decisive. We could now push infantry and cavalry upon the rebels in front of us,—but these are not enough. We must be able also to bring into full and complete activity the great bulk of our artillery, and for that *all* the requisite conditions are not yet fulfilled. When they will be, it is not for me to say, even if I knew; but with such weather as that of yesterday and to-day, the crisis cannot much longer be delayed.

I hear no doubts expressed, in any quarter, of success. The rebels are believed to have a force of 150,000 men, or thereabouts,—but not more than 100,000 of them are believed to be at all disciplined soldiers, and not more than 75,000 are thought to be troops worthy of meeting ours. The new levies will be worse than none. The battle soon to come off will be for possession primarily of the comparatively open country which lies in front of the eight fortifications by which Richmond is defended. The guns mounted upon these fortifications can take but little part in it. They are too far off, and can come into play only after the main action shall have been decided, and when our forces shall have advanced three or four miles further forward. The new levies will probably be posted in these works, leaving the older troops to contest the field in front of them. If the latter should be repulsed and driven back upon the works, they will be very likely to carry among the raw troops there a good deal of confusion with them. If this should be sufficient to warrant such a step on our part, we may push forward at once, and undertake their capture. If not, we can at least encamp in front, and enter more deliberately upon the work of reducing them.

It is not believed here that any portion of BEAUREGARD's forces have reached Richmond from Corinth. But it is not doubted that some of the best of them may be *on the way.* They might possibly arrive next week,—not sooner. I do not think Gen. McCLELLAN likely to run the risk of giving them the advantage of such a reinforcement. It seems to be understood that he is not to have the benefit of Gen. McDOWELL's coöperation; at least we hear of no movement, either on his part or that of the Secretary of War, indicative of such a result. It was rumored two or three days since that Gen. McDOWELL would advance *by land* from Fredericksburgh; but as he would have a march of some 60 miles, over a country obstructed by frequent streams, the bridges over which have been destroyed, it is not probable that the Government, which is known to share the impatience of the country for an advance upon Richmond, could have intended or supposed that McCLELLAN would await his arrival by such a route. If he is to coöperate in the attack, he will have been sent by water before this time. Dispatches in the newspapers indicate that he is still in Washington, and that Gen. KING remains opposite Fredericksburgh.

A battle may, at any moment, be precipitated by the rebels. They have probably learned to be more wary in making an attack, since the disastrous result of their well-planned and most formidable attempt to destroy the small force which had crossed the Chickahominy previous to the battle of the 1st. But there are sundry indications of a disposition on their part to make an attempt upon one of our flanks—most probably this time, if at all, upon our right, in the hope of destroying our stores at the White House, and cutting off our communications, by the Pamunkey and York Rivers, which is now our only line. The bold dash of STEWART's Cavalry, last Friday, looks very much like a reconnoissance preparatory to a movement of that kind; and the fact that large masses of the enemy were observed to be moving toward their left on Friday and Saturday gave still further color to this conjecture. I send you two or three letters which were seized by our cavalry in an excursion toward Hanover Court-house, made on Sunday night,—written by rebel ladies to their husbands on Saturday and Sunday, and having reference mainly to the passage of STEWART's cavalry. You will observe that in one of these letters, written evidently by a lady of great intelligence and cultivation, the hint is given that the dash was preliminary to *a movement in force upon our flank.* She *may* have made this conjecture herself; but she is much more likely to have heard it from some military authority.

It was certainly one of the boldest movements of the war,—and is scarcely to be explained except in connection with something of more importance than its own immediate results. It has been stated by prisoners taken by our cavalry, that STEWART's purpose was to burn the stores at the White House, and that he was deterred from going there by seeing a train pass along the road laden with troops, from which he inferred that we had too strong a force for him there, and that we had sent troops moreover *to his rear.* He, therefore, as a matter of necessity dashed across the railroad at Tunstall's Station,—passed completely in the rear of our army, (for we have no forces in our rear to hold the country between here and Williamsburgh,) *swam the Chickahominy* below Jones Bridge, ten or twelve miles below Bottom's Bridge, and passed into Richmond between our forces on the White Oak Swamp and the James River. On Sunday he is known to have returned to Hanover Court-house.

It may be that STEWART's object was to burn our stores at the White House; but it seems to me more likely that he wished to see whether *a stronger force* than his own could not do it, and at the same time cut us off permanently from our base of operations. What his conclusions may have been, I do not know. But the enemy, thus far, have not gratified us by an attack in that quarter.

A flag of truce was sent over to the rebel camp on Sunday, to hold a conference with Gen. HOWELL COBB, on the subject of exchanging prisoners. Col. KEY, of Gen. McCLELLAN's Staff, was the officer intrusted with this mission. It is said that he found Gen. COBB in fine health and spirits, ostentatiously confident of victory before Richmond, but still more emphatic in maintaining that, even if we should take Richmond, we should have many other battles to fight before we should succeed in "conquering the South." He was quite disposed to argue the whole question of secession, and found in Col. KEY an opponent quite as ready to discuss the political as the military aspects of the controversy. Gen. COBB stated that the Confederate Government was ready to exchange prisoners upon any fair and equitable terms, and seemed quite desirous of coming to some mutual understanding upon this subject. Nothing was decided, however, beyond this mutual agreement on the general issue. Whether any explanation was asked or offered of the extraordinary course of the Confederate Government toward Col. CORCORAN I have not learned.

From firing upon each other constantly the pickets of the two armies have passed to the opposite extreme, and are now frequently found in close companionship, having laid aside their arms for the time and exchanging newspapers or talking over the events of the day. This has been carried so far as to render necessary the interposition of the general officers, and orders have been issued forbidding it in future.

All along the front the two armies are separated by a thin belt of woods which serve to conceal their mutual preparations. Beyond this line of trees, which runs for most of the way through a ravine, the ground is higher and more open. The first struggle will be for the possession of this ground, unless the rebels make a different issue at a different point.

I mentioned above sundry letters from the wives of rebel officers to their husbands, which were captured by our cavalry on Sunday night. Two or three of them have a good deal of interest from their reference to the cavalry movement of Friday. The first which I will send was written on Sunday morning:

SUMNER HILL, June 15, 1862—Sunday Morning.

MY DEAREST HUSBAND: I have written to you several times within the last few days, and sent my letters by different routes. I hope you have gotten some of them. I write now *to beg* that you will not think of attempting to come out here until everything is settled and the enemy is driven out. I know you so well, and fear you will think that, as Gen. STUART and his brigade are flying about here somewhere, that you may safely run out for a little while. This is a great mistake. The appearance of *our men* on Saturday was a great surprise to our people, as it was to the Yankees. What he has been able to accomplish I cannot say. There was skirmishing all the way down the road from Hanover Court-house on Saturday to the old Church, and quite a fight somewhere between Dr. TALLY's and the Church, but with what result I can't say, except that they drove the Yankees all back for a time. Gen. STEWART burnt all their stores, tents, &c., and killed a great many of their horses at the Old Church, I hear. Where he is now, we don't know. *Some say he has gone to the White House; others think that would be so hazardous that he must have taken another road to the Court-house.*

Yesterday was the first day for three weeks that we have not seen Yankees prowling about, *turning up when we least expected them,* sometimes in large numbers, then only as a picket guard. You may imagine our surprise. I was sitting in the front porch on Saturday, about sunset, reading, when I saw a young man rapidly approaching the house on foot. Of course at first I took him for a Yankee, but soon discovered he was one of our soldiers, and from his excitement, I knew something out of the way had happened. He turned out to be young LATARE, of the Essex Cavalry. His brother, Capt. LATARE, had been just killed about three miles off. The Westwood cart passing to mill at the time, they had put the body into it and brought it to Westwood. When he got into the back yard there, unarmed and riding with his brother's head in his lap, (he had given his horse to a wounded man,) who should he find but a Yankee heavily armed. The women servants, immediately comprehending the danger of the young man, hurried him off to the house to see "Miss," and he thus made his escape here, where we furnished him with a horse to the Court House, CATHERINE having promised that she would have his brother buried. As soon as we had started the young man on MARY's last remaining carriage horse, we went over carrying everything that was necessary, and had the body of Capt. LATARE prepared for burial. The poor fellow was shot in four places, one ball in the region of the heart passing entirely through him, and out at the back. He was about 24 years old, I suppose. We had him buried yesterday evening, in the graveyard here, by the side of WILLIE PHELPS, MARY, and the girls and boys, and a few of the neighbors attending. We wrote to Mr. CARRAWAY to come, but the Yankees at the old church would not let AARON pass.

AARON says that they are very much infuriated, and say they will shoot black and white. They can't imagine how our men got down here, and LEWIS JOHNSON was explaining to them about the roads above. *I hope Gen. Stewart will take him along, and lodge him in Castle Godwin.*

Mr. SAYER is now at the Court-house, (his horse having given out.) He wishes to come here, and to go to Marlboune. MARY will write to him and urge him not to come. It is perfect madness.

I hope this descent of our men will make the wretches more shy about coming about here. But we all feel exceedingly anxious about Gen. STEWART. The Yankees at the Old Church told AARON that Gen. STEWART had gone to the White House, but that they had sent down men enough to take care of them. I know that Gen. S. is thought to be reckless, and I can't help feeling very anxious. *I hope, too, this is only the initiatory step of a flank movement.* I said to SALLY, on Friday night, as we saw about two hundred cavalry quietly encamp for the night in the Westwood clover-field, 'Oh, if our men only knew this, *and would bring a large force and make a flank movement, and drive them down the York!*' Don't come here, or attempt it, my dear husband. *We are surrounded by spies in the servants.* Some are very faithful, but others are very untrue. They are constantly going and returning, and keep them advised of everything. All send love to you and the boys. May God bless and keep you all, always. YOUR WIFE.

The following is evidently the letter from "Mary,", which is referred to above. It contains nothing very new, but illustrates the feeling which prevails throughout the region towards the "Yankees:"

SUNDAY.

DEAR MR. SAYER: EPHRAIM brought your note yesterday just after I had heard that you had been captured by the Yankees, that is, *they said so.* I am glad there is no more truth in the statement than in *all* of their others. We all think it would not be prudent for you to come down yet as there are *some* Yankees at the Old Church now. I don't know how many. Gen. STEWART passed down Friday, driving in or taking all the Yankee pickets in this neighborhood, burnt their tents, &c., at Old Church, and killed many horses found there, (so I hear,) and then went down in the direction of White House. What he will do there, or when he will return I can't imagine, but trust it will not be another Dalnsville affair. Lieut. LATANE was buried here yesterday. We sent down for Mr. CARRAWAY, thinking he would be able to come and read the service, but the servant was not allowed to pass Old Church. He says the Yankees were in a perfect rage at the burning of their things, and said a force had been sent to "take care" of our men. For some time there had been only one regiment of Regulars at Old Church that performed picket duty all around here, and were very good people, and different from the volunteers who have been living at Westwood for the last ten days. The house has been searched, hogs and sheep killed, and all the corn taken off. I have lost twenty servants and three horses. The horse that I send up now is one of Mr. NEWTON's, and a good though not a *pretty* horse, and would have been taken long ago but for being hard to catch. Will you keep him, or get some responsible person belonging to the cavalry to take him, until Mr. NEWTON is exchanged, or until home is a safe place for him. I don't like to think of the Yankees riding him. You have no idea of the state of things here! The grass is as high as the corn—the wheat ripe, and none to cut it. *I can see no reason why starvation should not stalk forth next year.* Tuesday morning we had the *honor of feeding* more than a hundred Yankee horses belonging to Col. RUSH's men. You would laugh to see how I treat them. They are afraid to come to the house now, but go to Mr. SAYER. I feel so anxious about Gen. STEWART. Please let us hear whatever you may know of him, and where JACKSON was when you left Richmond, and send a newspaper if you have one.

Your friend, M. M. P. N.

The third is too long, and not sufficiently interesting for publication in full. The writer is evidently much less intelligent than the writers of those given above, and therefore much more unmeasured and intemperate in her expressions. Her letter is very long, and devoted mainly to the details of household affairs. I copy only such portions as have some degree of public interest:

WESTWOOD, June 14.

MY DEAR HUSBAND: I don't know how to express to you my thanks for your letter sent to me by HENRIETTA night before the last. I had almost given up in despair of hearing from you till these *vile wretches* were driven from our midst; and when the servant who had to bring the letter under cover of night, placed it in my hands, I actually "jumped for joy." Crushed as I had been for the past three weeks, shut up to the vandalism of these worse than Goths, I had ceased to expect anything but trials and consequent vexations, and when I saw your handwriting, and read the cheering news you wrote me, and found, moreover, that you were well and cheerful, I said, "I am not utterly mistaken—there is hope for me still." How shall I begin to tell you of my experience with these vile Yankees? They have committed every depredation upon this farm that have ever been attributed to them in the papers, anywhere, with the exception of burning down houses.

(Here follows a long and minute detail of the "depredations" of the "vile wretches," which consisted exclusively of taking corn and other forage for their horses without permission of the amiable lady who writes the letter. They actually took "two bushels of peas" and "tore up the sheet you use for thrashing wheat on and tied them up in it!" They have "opened three public roads through the plantation" and wherever a mud-hole occurs in the road "they drive right out on to the wheat." On Tuesday morning, she says, "four of the devils calling themselves officers forcibly entered this house" and searched it. She proceeds:)

"Soon after tea, while I was strolling in the garden, ALICE came running to me and said: 'Miss do pray make haste over to Sumner Hill, I never saw as many Yankees before in my life.' Two squads of cavalry, consisting of more than 200, were coming up from the lower gate to quarter for the night in your clover-field. *When I saw these horrid devils over the fence and into the field, I could not help giving expression to the wish which came from the bottom of my heart, that the clover-field had been the crater of the infernal regions and every man and horse swallowed up in it.* If this is wrong, I certainly am not to blame for it. My conscience has never reproved me for it, and I have never regretted having made it. The truth is, my contact with the Yankees has resulted in all the little good that ever belonged to me being laid on the shelf, and all the worst feelings of which I was capable being kept in the most lively active exercise."

[Then follow details of the affair mentioned in the preceding letters.]

Most of our servants have proved themselves our faithful devoted friends, standing by me in all my trials and dangers, and protecting, as far as lay in their power, our interests. But I regret to say that SALLY CARY, EDMOND and SAM have gone to the Yankees. SAM went the first day they came to this part of the country four weeks ago. S. C. went this day week. She and PHILLIS, after having matured all their plans, started off last Sunday, but were captured, and brought back to us by one of the pickets in two hours after they left. They fastened PHILLIS up in one of the closets of her room, and I put my prisoner with some exultation in the smoke house. Next morning when I went to bring my captive forth, to my surprise I found she had been gone since the night before. Her bed had not been touched. How the girl opened the door I have never been able to ascertain.

Your wheat crop is an elegant one, if we can only save it. I shall do my best, but if the Yankees begin to use it for hay, I shall set fire to every stack of it with my own hands.

Your own devoted wife. C. B.

Gen. McCLELLAN has been laboring under indisposition, more or less severe, for several days. He is much better now, however, and is indefatigable in his attention to the details of official duty. He visits the lines constantly, keeps an eye over every bridge and every battery, and spends a large part of every day in the saddle. He has a most laborious and effective staff, and the whole business of the army is in the most compact and complete order.

H. J. R.

FROM OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENTS.

The Great Rebel Raid—Its Completeness and Audacity—Gen. Stuart and Col. Lee the Leaders—Excitement at the White House—Rapid and Thorough Preparations for Repelling an Attack—The Killed and Wounded.

WHITE HOUSE, Va., Saturday, June 14, 1862.

Scarcely since the commencement of the Peninsular campaign has there been more excitement among a large portion of the army than that occasioned by the bold and successful raid of a very considerable force of rebel cavalry, upon the railway leading from White House to Richmond, the great artery upon which our army depends for its means of life. The telegraph has doubtless anticipated any statement of the fact of an attack, but there are many incidents which remain to be told.

By some unaccountable policy, the railroad, over which are transported the supplies which keep in motion the vast army of the Potomac, over which heavily laden freight trains, crowded with supplies and troops and officers were continually passing, has been left to be weakly guarded through the twelve miles of the track from White House to the Chickahominy Bridge, by two companies of the Tammany Regiment of New-York, a picket force which was in some places so scanty as really to invite the attacks of marauding bands, but nothing of the magnitude of that which has startled these camps adjacent to the line of the railroad was anticipated. The rebels, who have fast friends all about here in the inhabitants of this miserable country, have easily informed themselves of the condition of things about the White House and along the line of the railroad. One weak point in our lines was discovered and pointed out to the leaders of the enemy. He was therefore able to undertake a movement which, while it should really threaten comparatively little danger to him, should have about it that "MARION" dash which excites applause and revives courage. The rebel dash, therefore, though clever and audacious enough, was not, considering the known weakness of the positions assailed, very wonderful for its undaunted bravery. Here is the full statement of the facts of the affair:

On Friday, the 13th, at 5 o'clock P. M., about 200 rebel horsemen, some of them in uniform and some evidently neighboring secesh farmers, and some negroes, suddenly made their appearance at Garlick's Mill, a point on the Pamunkey, five miles above here, used as a small station for the delivery of forage to the right wing of the army. They rushed upon the guard, consisting of but nine men, from all directions, speedily capturing them. Quite a number of workmen meanwhile made their way to the boats which lay at this forage station. There were three schooners. One of these was cut loose and floated down stream, finally drifting ashore two miles down the Pamunkey. A steaming also succeeded in effecting its escape from our voracious enemies. The two remaining schooners were then burned by the marauders, who served the wagon train of the First Regular Cavalry, twenty wagons lying at Garlick's, in the same way. The horses and mules they carried off with them. Two of our men were killed in the affair, and sixteen missing. The enemy came out with a whole skin.

There seems little doubt but that the band was a Company of LEE's Rangers—the body of cavalry commanded by Col. LEE, the skedaddled owner of the White House property. They evidently must have crossed the Pamunkey at New-Castle, some thirteen miles above White House. This same body subsequently moved along by by-paths, or boldly through the almost unguarded roads, until it reached a point about three-quarters of a mile from Tunstall Station, on the railroad near the Chickahominy bridge. They had undoubtedly intended to throw the train off the track, and capture its load of officers and men, destroy the cars and engine, and break up the track. They were a little too late for this, and chose the next best thing. They arranged themselves in squads on both sides of the track, one squad some distance from the other, and when the engine of the train running to this place reached the first band they fired first upon the engineer, who narrowly escaped their bullets, and who, pulling open the valve, put the train at its full speed. The squads then fired upon its open platform car, loaded with officers, privates and laborers. Two were killed, one named JOHN BROOK, of the Sixth New-York Cavalry; the other's name I could not ascertain. Fourteen were wounded, of whom I have the names of but five, who are on the *Elm City:*

W. H. O'NEIL, Nineteenth Massachusetts, in right arm, which has been since amputated; ANDREW HARMAN, a laborer, who is mortally wounded; Lieut. JOHN BRELSFORD, Eighty-first Pennsylvania, received four bullets in the leg, but not seriously wounded; WM. BRADLEY, Company A, One Hundredth New-York, left leg fractured; ROBERT GILMORE, Eighty-seventh New-York, drummer boy—hand, slightly.

The train had a load of 300 passengers, many of them officers high in rank—a precious haul for the evening. During the fire there was the most intense excitement. Our people were many of them uncovered, and could make no effective resistance to their assailants. The train continuing its rapid run, reached White House speedily, first giving the alarm to the Ninety-third New-York Regiment, stationed on the railroad, just above the White House. Lieut.-Col. B. C. BUTLER, Commanding, within thirty minutes had his regiment in line, and, throwing out skirmishers, held the body of his command in reserve to guard the first New-York Battery, which fortunately had first arrived, and was stationed near the point of rebel attack. A detachment of the Twentieth Indiana and some regulars also effectually guarded other approaches, so as to leave no loophole open. Two hundred laborers about the docks of the White House were armed as a guard, and the slight force in this vicinity momentarily expecting an attack, rested on their arms. It was afterwards learned that Gen. STUART and Col. LEE, with 1,200 Virginia cavalry, had visited during the night the hospital at Baltimore Store—about four miles from White House—and destroyed two wagon trains of thirty wagons each, taken a surgeon and two men prisoners, and carried off all the sutler's stores and whisky about the place.

So the enemy had thus led a considerable force directly across our lines, and had succeeded in doing it with little if any loss, and with much gain in the way of captured property. The force at White House was thus for the time cut off from the great army in the advance. The enemy was of necessity obliged to fall back to the left, and to recross the Pamunkey, no force of the size employed being at all able to withstand the crushing which would surely meet them. But as a temporary diversion it was of the greatest importance, and taught the lesson that the approaches to our positions must be more thoroughly guarded.

The very considerable community now gathered at White House was in constant expectation of an attack. The defensive force on Friday night, which was comparatively small, has since been so reinforced that the place is entirely secure. The hospital steamer *Elm City* got all ready to move off to safer moorings, in the event of an attack, but it has not yet been called upon to do so, nor is it likely to be.

Gen. NAGLEE, who learned of the demonstration at 11 o'clock in the evening, sent from above two regiments of his brigade, which proceeded to Dispatch Station, and then moved a little back to guard the Chickahominy bridge. They were not disturbed.

Yesterday, Col. BUTLER, the Provost-Marshal of this post, with his guard, captured six Secessionists of the neighborhood, who are shown by pretty strong evidence to have given aid and comfort to rebels in this raid. Of the number, two are persons of some standing hereabouts—local F. F. V.'s. Dr. HARRISON is one of them; he owns a fine house at Baltimore Cross Roads, five miles above here, which was used as his headquarters by Gen. MAGRUDER, and afterwards by the Union General, PALMER. He is a bitter Secessionist, and has always done what he could for the enemy and against us. He says that Col LEE and Gen. STUART stopped at his house Friday night, but professes to have been ignorant of their movements. The other prominent man taken prisoner—so by comparison merely—is D. L. PIERCE, who resides somewhere in the neighborhood of New-Kent. These, with a few others, have been sent, under strong guard, to Fortress Monroe.

The cavalry commanded by LEE, is made up in large part of the farmers around about this and the adjacent counties, who are to devote themselves to a kind of guerrilla warfare. It is well, therefore, that active measures are taken to secure them as prisoners.

The news from the advance camps is interesting. The roads, under a few days' hot sun, are in fine, dry condition. The advance positions are more firmly held than before, and a greater force than we have had for a month or more is opposed to the enemy. Gen. McCLELLAN is now close by his advance troops, and is frequently seen riding rapidly along our lines, everywhere to receive the most enthusiastic reception from his men.

Affairs on the Right Wing—The Recent Rebel Demonstration—The Damage Overrated—The Lesson—The Flanks too Much Unguarded—The Traitors and Their Work, &c., &c.

THE RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, June 16, 1862.

Nothing of unusual importance has occurred in camp, or along the lines, since the bold dash made by the rebels in our rear last Thursday. In summing up the particulars of that affair, it seems that the injury sustained by us was greatly overestimated at the time. Several of the teamsters reported to have been shot or captured have returned to camp, while others still remain at the White House. Only two persons, one of whom was a sutler of the Seventeenth New-York Regiment, are known to have been killed at Garlick's Landing. With these exceptions, the teamsters and sutlers managed to escape by taking to the woods, or to the boats and schooners which lay at the pier.

A number of forage wagons have also come in, al-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE BATTLE OF CROSS KEYS.

The Advance—Order of Battle—Splendid Conduct of Cluseret's Brigade—Fine Artillery Practice—Gen. Fremont Under Fire—A Balance Sheet—Word from Gen. Shields.

From Our Special Correspondent.

[The following letter, forming one of the Shenandoah series from our Special Correspondent, should have reached us some days since, but, by some unaccountable postal mishap or blunder, was detained until now.]

BATTLE GROUND, Sunday, June 8, 1862,
ABOUT SIX MILES FROM HARRISONBURGH.

It is a bright, beautiful Sabbath morning, and we are marching out to our devotions to the music of grander anthems than ever echoed through church aisles. Our organ-pipes are great-ribbed, loud-lunged cannon, and the octaves that issue from their burnished throats would probably astonish any of the audiences that on bright Sundays are accustomed to gather around the porches of your City churches, to hear the music within.

Our army was on the march this morning by 6 o'clock. We advanced slowly and cautiously, our skirmishers meeting the enemy's between 10 and 11, and driving them to the woods. Col. CLUSERET's little brigade, consisting of the Eighth Virginia and Sixtieth Ohio, and the Garibaldi Guard—the latter to-day detached from Gen. STAHEL's command—had the extreme advance. After the enemy's advanced posts were driven to the woods, we had leisure to look at the ground of which we found ourselves in possession. The country is too hilly and wooded for what might be termed fair, pretty fighting. Our forces were disposed in the skirting edges of a forest—Gen. SCHENCK on the right, supporting MILROY and CLUSERET; Gen. STAHEL on the left, supported by Gen. BOLEN; Gen. STEINWAY in command of the reserve. Before us spread an open amphitheatre, not of level ground, however, but of rolling hills, and in the opposite woods we had reason to believe lay the enemy. Capt. SCHIRMER's Battery put the test question with interrogatory shell, but for some time no answer was elicited. Several horsemen were grouped together on a pleasant little elevation, watching the experiment. I expected a shell every moment, but scarcely expected one to land directly in the centre of the group, sending the horses careering in every direction. The precision of the enemy's fire on this and all subsequent occasions, proves that they have the range of the hills accurately, and are in excellent practice. One of MILROY's batteries was ordered up, and soon silenced the annoyer opposite. Col. CLUSERET, with his brave little Brigade, had, in the meanwhile, entered the woods on the right, and the rapidly retiring volleys of musketry told that the former occupants were leaving in some haste and confusion. Another Battery then opened on us, and HYMAN's and EWING's Batteries, and finally JOHNSON's—all of MILROY's Brigade—were wheeled forward to reply. A very interesting little conversation soon ensued between the confronting hills. Our pieces were admirably served, but justice compels the admission that we met our peers in artillery practice. With Gen. MILROY and his Staff, I rode forward to a position somewhat advanced between our batteries and the enemy's. The diabolical precision with which shot and shell were instantly pitched at us exceeded anything I had before imagined. It was as though a platoon of backwoodsmen were firing at us with squirrel rifles—that is, so far as accuracy of aim and not the size of projectile is concerned. It was my ardent wish to remove, slowly and unobservedly, but it really did not seem safe to stir, for the dirt was flying around us in all directions. The General didn't seem to mind it much, and only shouted over to JOHNSON to "Give 'em ——"—I'll not say what; it was a rather unchristian command; but had JOHNSON been able to follow it out to the letter, I do not question that he'd soon have driven the enemy from their position, for the fire indicated by it is popularly supposed to be a hot one. But it is noticeable that after a while one comes to entertain a sublime contempt for cannon. There are so many places in the State of Virginia where spheres of iron can strike without hitting you—they can come so very near and miss—that after a while one becomes inclined to spit on the fuses and take it coolly. But the moral effect of the institution is immense. The devilish commotion they cause in rushing through the air, causes each man to believe that each one is a special messenger sent for him, and when many come he grows nervous. Yet I question, after all, whether soldiers fear them so much as the sharp whisperings of the Minié bullets, that rush past your ear as though they had something to say to you, and would stop to say it next time. Biz-z-z—confound the things—better a hive of bees about your ears.

While the batteries were firing, MILROY's infantry had advanced on the centre, and Gen. STAHEL, with his brigade, supported by Gen. BOLEN, took the woods on the left. If heavy volleys of musketry may be relied on as indications, they had warm work of it. Our left was the weakest, and upon it the enemy concentrated his attack. BOLEN, who had sent some regiments to the support of STAHEL, was obliged to withdraw them to guard against a flank movement, and finding themselves well-nigh surrounded, the two brigades left the woods and fell back to an open position that afforded better advantages for defence. Had the enemy had sufficient artillery on the left, our loss would have been much more severe than it was, for I question whether STAHEL would have been disposed to leave any guns on the field, and it would have required something beside physical force to bring them away. The "Bucktails" did well again to-day, and stood around a section of a battery long after the less fire-seasoned had gone to cover.

STAHEL fell back at about 3 o'clock, and MILROY somewhat later. CLUSERET maintained his position until recalled. Until 3 o'clock the cannonading and musketry firing was brisk, but from that time it gradually slackened, and by 4 everything was so quiet as to induce the belief that both our gunners and the enemy's had said early vespers and gone to bed. But not so. Gen. FREMONT with his Staff took position on a commanding hill to see how things looked. The General had several times during the day warned the gentlemen not to cluster too thickly, for where even a few were gathered together a shot or shell was certain to be among them. But every one is of course anxious to hear what a General is talking about, and every one gathered around him. It would seem as though the two stars on his shoulder had caught the eye of some ruthless cannoneer opposite, for had the shell that came plunging among the group exploded well the Department of the Mountains would have passed into other hands. But not a sign nor a shadow of flinching on the General's part. But when a round shot came and crushed through the ribs of one man's horse, if the truth must be told, the whole group retired. I have never met FREMONT before, and if I never meet him again, I must say that I like him immensely. If you ask me why, now, the reply will be because he looks so splendidly on horseback. He has marched his men well, and managed to keep them in good fighting order without rations; but the campaign, after all, but begins with a battle, and until this is ended I shall not crown any man with a laurel wreath.

In summing up the results of the day, I can only say that if we have not gained much, I do not think we have lost much. We had every disadvantage of position, unfamiliarity with the ground, and fighting in an enemy's country. JACKSON finds a friend and spy in every farmer, and is enabled to gather the earliest and most accurate intelligence of our forces and movements, while we are forced to remain in utter ignorance of his, or trust to reports that may mislead us. JACKSON has been over the ground that we occupy, and knows it thoroughly; of his position we know nothing at all, But this fact is certain: he has chosen the best in the vicinity, and prefers to hold it, waiting an attack, and thus throwing an additional burden upon us. As we retired to-day, he might have pursued with many chances of success. The fact that he did not, proves that he is perfectly satisfied with holding his own; and that his force is superior to ours cannot well be doubted. A prisoner captured this morning, says that EWELL, with six thousand men, lay between our right and the river; of the force on our centre and left we have no means of judging. But we shall again attack him to-morrow morning. A courier from SHIELDS has just come in, saying he is on the opposite side of the river, and requesting a heavy reinforcement. He lost two guns yesterday, and his advance brigade was driven back but regained its ground and recaptured their guns and one more.

Our loss yesterday was heavy. The Garibaldi Guard, and Eighth New-York particularly, were cut up terribly. I intended to have sent you with my dispatch a partial list, at least, of the killed and wounded; but, after meeting and shaking hands on the field with two or three men reported dead, I thought best to wait for some official confirmation or personal observation. Visiting the hospitals I found that the majority of the wounded were Germans, and that I could not spell their names when they told them me, nor even read them when they wrote them. Great as is the anxiety of friends to see the mortuary list, I think it would be an excellent plan for the military authorities to prevent any list being sent over the wires or by mail, until it is done officially. In their desire to get a "beat," reporters are very apt to make out a list of those who ought to be killed, and forward it as one of those who actually were. If this practice were interfered with, much needless mental suffering would be spared the families of our soldiers.

So far as describing a battle is concerned, I am certain that no one man in such a country can do it, particularly when we do not remain in possession of the battle field. The infantry fighting to-day has been in the woods, and spread over miles. Even those who were actively engaged in the fight can give little account of it. Trusting to the reports of different individuals and the story becomes a confused one. Each officer says that his men fought like heroes, and rather indicates that he himself performed some deeds of individual heroism. But I hold reputations so dear that I'll neither make nor unmake them except on the best of evidence. I come to record, not to praise. Of each day's work I shall endeavor to give a fair and impartial account. C. H. W.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

A Brilliant Audience—The Studentical Orations—The Degrees and Prizes Conferred.

A maze of tulle, laces, flowers, female loveliness, gossamer bonnets, and lively young gentlemen in silk gowns, adorned Niblo's Theatre yesterday morning, on the occasion of the Annual Commencement of the New-York University. From the stage, the vast area of variegated colors, and the constant flirting of a thousand fans, bore no slight resemblance to a garden of rare exotics moved by a gentle breeze—a resemblance which was none the less striking from the delicious fragrance which wafted nasal-ward. The usual supply of bouquets rewarded the oratorical efforts—a supply which the bouquet man was alacritous to furnish, and which he was much chagrined to see did duty to reward a variety of aspirants for Demosthenean fame.

The stage was occupied by the President of the College, Chancellor FERRIS, the Faculty and Trustees. Among others of note were Gulian C. Verplanck, Rev. Dr. Baird, President Wines, of Washington College, Pennsylvania; Rev. Dr. Eels, of Brooklyn; Rabbi Isaacs, Rev. Drs. Newell and Gillette, Rev. John B. Steele, Rev. Dr. Rice and Rev. Dr. Hovey. Dodworth's Band occupied the orchestra, and interspersed the exercises with operatic selections, including selections from "Traviata," "Belisario," "William Tell," and Dodworthian waltzes, polkas, schottische, marches, *et cetera*. After prayer by the Chancellor, the following programme was carried out:

Latin Salutatory Oration.....Marshall Whiting, Astoria.
The Beautiful; in its relation to Christianity..........Henry G. Piffard, Geneseo, N. Y.
God in History.........Selah W. Strong, Flatbush, L. I.
Great Effects from Little Causes...G. Van Aken, N. Y. C.
The Pope *versus* The People...F. Hosford, Brooklyn, L. I.
The Records of Memory.............James O. Pingry, Elizabeth City, N. J.
Robert Emmet..................Antonio J. Luaces, Cuba.
Stability of Existence.....G. L. Smith, Pound Ridge, N. J.
True Scholarship..........James L. Mitchell, Brooklyn.
Philosophical Oration—The Philosophy of Government..................Cornelius Brett, Brooklyn.
The Modern Inquisition..................S. Harvey Mellis, Williamsburgh.
Silent Forces—with the Valedictory Addresses..................I. W. Cochran, New-York City.

The English Salutatory was omitted, owing to the absence of WILLIAM R. SYME, of Brooklyn, with his regiment at the seat of war. There was quite a pause at the close of the first address. Dr. FERRIS called the next speaker, and the boys called for "Music." The next speaker didn't come, and Dr. FERRIS called the next, and he didn't come, and there were more cries for "more music." The students finally prevailed, as they generally do, and after music, the programme was conducted as intended. The addresses were generally applauded, those of GEORGE L. SMITH, CORNELIUS BRETT, S. HARNEY MELLIS and J. W. COCHRAN being particularly meritorious. Beyond the snapping of a few torpedoes, and the too frequent use of the same bouquets, and too accurate aim for the speakers' heads, the students conducted themselves with perfect propriety. At the conclusion of the addresses the following degrees and prizes were conferred:

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

James L. Amerman, New-York; Wm. H. Beadleton, New-York; Benjamin W. Bond, Brooklyn; Cornelius Brett, Brooklyn; J. Williams Cochran, New-York; Frederic Hosford, Brooklyn; John J. Matthias, Tarrytown; Solomon C. McElroy, Thompsonville, Conn.; James L. Mitchell, Brooklyn; Henry G. Piffard, Geneseo; James O. Pingry, Elizabeth, N. J.; Nelson Place, Jr., New-York; P. Lawrence Schenck, Flatbush, L. I.; George L. Smith, Pound Ridge, N. Y.; George H. Smyth, Astoria; Selah W. Strong, Flatbush, L. I.; Wm. R. Syme, Brooklyn; David W. Wilson, Deckertown, N. J.; Marshall Whiting, Astoria.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Antonio L. Luaces, Cuba.

THE SPECIAL COURSE DIPLOMA.

Henry H. Davidson, New-York; Henry B. Fish, Brooklyn; S. Harvey Mellis, Williamsburgh, L. I.; Gulic Van Aken, New-York; Edward J. Woolsey, Jr., Astoria, L. I.; Benj. Loden, Rye, N. Y.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Meyer S. Isaacs, New-York, Class of 1859; Albert H. Gallatin, M. D., New-York, Class of 1859.

DIPLOMA IN ANALYTICAL AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Winfield Bloodgood, New-York.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

Roswell K. Bolden, New-York; George H. Bowen, New-York; William Howard, Massachusetts; R. C. Van Kleeck, New-Jersey; Daniel B. Wyatt, New-York.

HONORARY DEGREES.

D. D.—Rev. Dwight W. Seward, Yonkers; Rev. Rufus W. Clark, Brooklyn; Rev. Thomas S. Childs, Hartford; Rev. N. Simpson Culbertson, China; Rev. Samuel B. Bergne, England; Rev. James R. Campbell, New-York.

LL. D.—Isaac Taylor, England; James Wynne, M. D., New-York.

PH. D.—Benjamin W. Dwight, LL. D., Clinton, N. Y.

A. M.—Edward J. Sears, New-York; F. De Witt Talmage, Philadelphia.

ANNUAL PRIZES.

In Freshmen Class.

Best in Latin—John F. Cavarly, Flushing, L. I.
Best in Greek—Isaac S. Isaacs, New-York.
Best in Mathematics—John F. Cavarly, Flushing, L. I.

In Sophomore Class.

Best in Latin—Robert A. Davidson, Rockville, L. I.
Best in Greek—Edward P. Sprague, Orange, N. Y.
Best in Mathematics—Cornelius C. Van Inwegen, Port Jervis.

A WELCH INDIGNATION MEETING.

The Trouble Occasioned by a Circular—Our Welch Citizens Greatly Offended—They Denounce Their Calumniator.

A large and highly respectable meeting of Welch citizens was held on Wednesday evening at Clinton Hall, in response to an advertisement with the hieroglyphic heading

Y. GWIR YN ERBYN Y BYD,

Which, being interpreted means, "Truth against the world."

The following officers were unanimously chosen:

President—G. W. Griffith, Esq.
Secretaries—Messrs. W. B. Jones, Eleazer Jones.
Vice Presidents—W. Mills, Esq.; Rev. Robt. Littler, Hon. T. Jones, Jun., Wall-street; Evan Jones, Esq., Jersey City; Philip Hughes, Esq., Jersey City; Owen Jones, Esq., Eighth-avenue; I. L. Davis, Esq., Broadway; R. A. Williams, Esq., Eighth-avenue; John Evans, Bowery; Richard Edwards, Division-st., Rees Lewis, Division-street; W. H. Griffiths, Fulton-street; Richard Jenkins, Delancy-street; Daniel L. Jones, Esq., Brooklyn; I. T. Davis, Esq., Duane-street; T. R. Jones, Esq., William-street; T. Lloyd, Esq., Wall-street; John Rees, Esq., Williamsburgh; J. R. Thomas, Esq., Fulton-street; Evan Davis, Esq., Pine-street; W. Lewis, Esq., Monroe-street; Robt. Rogers, Esq., Broadway; Thomas Phillip, Esq., Seventh-avenue; W. Lewis, Thirty-fifth-street.

On taking the chair, the President spoke as follows:

MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN AND WOMEN: The occasion which has convened us this evening is particularly singular and strange. It is to repel an unfounded accusation against our National character. And this charge is not made by an alien, but by one of ourselves. Let us examine these charges with deliberation, and criticise them with the coolness becoming a rational and well-judging people.

The majority of the many thousands of Welsh residents of this City and their descendants are charged with having abandoned the religion and morals of their forefathers, and of the land of their birth, with adopting the infidels' creed, and becoming licentious in their morals and profligate in their conduct. Is this statement true or untrue? It well becomes us soberly to inquire is this a truthful history of the Welshman and his descendant in this, the land of his adoption.

You, my audience, are here assembled as a grand inquest to investigate this matter, and after the presentation of the testimony which will be, no doubt, *ably* exhibited by the talented gentleman who will address you, you are to decide whether this indictment against your fellow-countrymen is sustained, or whether the accusation is in truth a malicious libel.

That very exceptionable examples of misconduct, and even vice exist among us as a nation, no one pretends to deny. We admit that instances of bad men and bad women are to be found among the Cymry as well as among other nations—but this no more justifies a national charge of moral degradation, than does a counterfeit note taint the whole genuine issue of a bank.

In all our public festivities that I have ever attended among you—where hundreds have been wont to gather together—and when, if at any time, by means of surrounding influences and the general hilarity, the mind might be lead astray from its usual tone of sobriety and sedateness—never, in a single instance do I recollect but that the land of our birth was always most affectionately referred to as the peculiar abode of religion and morals. Never in a single festival was I present but that a Divine blessing was invoked, and the presence of the God of our fathers reverentially acknowledged with universal assent. Did this in Welshmen seem profanity? Did this in Welshmen seem adopting an Infidel's creed? Again, in none of the many large gatherings of my fellow-countrymen, have I seen one of them grossly intoxicated. I repeat my assertion deliberately and emphatically, and with pride and pleasure, that not once, at our annual festivities, although almost excusable if ever, by surrounding allurements, have I seen a drunken Welshman. And let me say to that man who had the effrontery to attach his name to these charges, that I cannot believe his association, so far as his own countrymen are concerned, could have been among the pure and the good of them.

Our accuser has most egregiously erred in depicting our National character. No one at all conversant with our people could see any fidelity in the picture he presents to our view. Our people, as a whole, are not given to excesses—calculating and augmentative, they seldom run to extremes—and in my honest opinion they are among the safest and most conservative citizens of this noble country.

Our accuser implores the raising of funds, by subscriptions and free contributions, to establish *a new and powerful organization* to redeem us from the error of our ways. In reply, I would say that, however advantageous to him personally, as its Home Missionary and Evangelist, might be the funds of this powerful organization, he could never hope to missionize advantageously among a people jealous of their National character to the last degree, whom he has so wantonly wounded and so grossly traduced.

Mr. ELEAZER JONES then read the circular of Mr. THOMAS, which had occasioned the dissatisfaction. The following is a specimen of the offensive parts:

"But for many years past, a change, for the worst, has taken place gradually among a certain class of our people, especially in our large cities and mining districts;—many have abandoned the house of God, and the paths of virtue; and their children grow up in ungodliness and infidelity."

"Where are the *masses* of the Welsh people on the Sabbaths in these populous cities? And what is their general character? They are scattered all over the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey; most of them neglect entirely the public means of the Gospel; many of them have been for years in the habit of drinking, and are guilty of drunkenness; some of them have imbibed infidelity, and delight in scoffing Christianity;—their wives have no comforts, and their children have no religious instructions; great many of them read the daily and weekly papers; but have no taste for the Bible; and hundreds of them are carried captive sby their own lusts in the way of ungodliness, and will most certainly, be *lost forever*, if they are not saved by the proper means ot the Gospel."

The design of the circular was to establish a society to be called the "Welsh-American Society," for the general elevation of the aforesaid masses, aid the destitute, establish a library, and support the founder and his family while preparing himself by education for English preaching.

Mr. W. B. JONES, another of the Secretaries, read letters from Rev. Messrs. J. P. Thompson, R. S. Storrs, Thomas H. Skinner, H. W. Beecher, S. H. Tyng, Asa D. Smith and others, who had given recommendations which were printed on the circular, who said, in reply to inquiries, that they had no knowledge of the formation of the intended society. They simply intended to indorse Mr. THOMAS' effort to educate himself for the Christian ministry.

Rev. ROBT. LITTLER and Rev. Dr. BURCHARD followed, in earnest, eloquent and energetic addresses, defending the Welsh people from the aspersions cast upon them.

The resolutions were adopted, and further addresses made by Dr. JONES, of the *Herald*, and Hon. ROBERT JONES, Jr., Ex-Councilman. The latter gentleman said, among other things, that Rev. Mr. THOMAS, who was going to found this wonderful society, served God one day in the week, and the Custom-house six. [Great laughter.] Mr. JONES thoroughly dissected the circular, and showed it to be a tissue of absurdities.

Mr. EVAN JONES, of Jersey City, defended the Welsh of that locality from the aspersions of the circular.

Board of Aldermen.

CORRECTING ASSESSMENTS—THE ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

At the regular meeting of the Board yesterday, a resolution previously introduced by Alderman FROMENT, providing for a Joint Committee of both Boards to consult with the Comptroller and provide rules and regulations to prevent fraud in the distribution of the last appropriation for the relief of families of soldiers, was called up. Alderman GENET could not see the use of appointing a Committee of the two Boards for such a purpose, when, by the provision of the ordinance appropriating the money, the same men who would be on the Committee (with their associates in the two Boards,) were the men who were to distribute the money. It was merely appointing men to be guardians of their own honesty. On motion the resolution was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

The special order of the session being the consideration of various reports of the Committee on Assessments for refunding assessments erroneously levied, was taken up and a large number of reports were acted upon, among them one assessment of $1,006 63 against the Cooper Union, which was refunded. Alderman DAYTON opposed the refunding of erroneous taxes in this manner, on the ground that it was the duty of the owners of property erroneously assessed to present their case to the Assessors, and not wait until the property was assessed, and then come to the Common Council and ask to have the assessment paid out of the City Treasury.

The report and ordinance organizing the St. Joseph's Hospital for wounded soldiers in the Central Park, as amended by the Councilmen, was taken up, and Alderman GENET offered an amendment, taking the power of auditing the bills incurred in the maintenance of the Hospital from the Committee on National Affairs, and authorizing the Comptroller to pay the bills on their presentation and indorsement by the Sisters of Charity. The amendment was lost by a vote of 7 to 10. Alderman BOOLE then moved a concurrence with the other Board in the ordinance as amended by them, and called the previous question. The previous question was ordered, and after an ineffectual appeal from the decision of the Chair on an unimportant point, and an ineffectual motion to adjourn, the main question was put and the Board concurred with the Councilmen, by a vote of 9 to 7. The Board then adjourned to Monday next, at 1 o'clock.

Hudson River Baptist Association, South.

TWELFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Twelfth Annual Convention of this Association commenced on Tuesday morning, at Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island. The lay and clerical attendance was very large, nearly fifty churches being represented. This organization is the official bond of unity, mutual aid, and ecclesiastical registration among the churches under its control. The Moderator of last year, Rev. Dr. DOWLING, presided. After the preliminary exercises,

Rev. H. G. WESTON delivered the introductory Sermon, from Rev. xiii., 8.

The discourse embodied the purpose of the Almighty in the councils of eternity, to save mankind from the doom to which his transgressions and fall should have otherwise consigned him.

A collection was then taken up for infirm ministers and widows.

After which, Rev. WM. S. MIKELS was elected Moderator for the ensuing year.

Rev. C. C. NORTON and JAMES L. HASTIE were appointed Clerks, and JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr., Treasurer.

The Bloomingdale Baptist Church was admitted into this body.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session commenced at 2½ o'clock, and was exclusively devoted to the reading of letters from the churches embraced in the Association. They indicated a growing religious interest among the respective congregations. They evinced the deep interest our Baptist Churches take in the perpetuation of the free institutions of our country, and also showed that many of the active men of the church and Sunday school have gone forth to fight the battles of their country. Many of these men fell in the battle-fields of Fair Oaks and Malloh, some of them at the head of their company, cheering them on to victory and glory. There are connected with the Association 46 churches, 10,379 members; baptized during the year, 606.

The following brethren were appointed a Committee to consider the present state of the country, and report thereon: G. H. SCRIBNER, Rev. Drs. GILLETTE, DOWLING, DUNBAR and LOWRY. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

This session was devoted to the consideration of the Sabbath School interest, and to measures for the advancement of that branch of evangelical labor. The Committee on Sabbath Schools, appointed last year, presented several reports, accompanied by statistics from forty-one schools, containing an aggregate of 10,893 attendants. The teachers in those schools numbered 1,142—of which 983 were professors of religion. The number of new scholars admitted during the year was 2,715. The conversions of scholars during the year were 203. The amount collected by the schools was $6,605 27. Addresses were then delivered by several gentlemen, on the progress of the Sabbath Schools. Adjourned.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Convention met on Wednesday morning, the Moderator, Rev. WM. S. MIKELS, presiding. At the close of the religious exercises, several minor committees presented reports, which were approved.

The Committee on the State of Religion in the Churches, presented an extended report, which stated that the religious interests of the churches were warmly maintained, and called for the gratitude of the Convention to the Almighty.

Rev. Mr. TOLMAN, returned missionary from Assam, delivered a stirring address relating to this interesting mission. He said they were waiting for the Gospel, crying out "Come, and we will build you houses, and supply your wants." The session was closed by a sermon preached by Rev. DAVID MORRIS, of New-Jersey, on the Faithful Steward.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the introductory services, the Committee on the State of the Country reported a series of resolutions sustaining the Government in adopting measures to crush the wicked rebellion now raging in our beloved land, and a copy was ordered to be sent to the President of the United States.

Rev. Mr. HAGUE, D. D., will preach the next Annual Sermon.

The Convention ordered the next meeting, in 1863, to take place in Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, after which they adjourned *sine die*.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PIERRE SOULE COMMITTED TO FORT LAFAYETTE.—Yesterday, at 12½ o'clock, United States Marshal MURRAY received a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, directing him to commit PIERRE SOULE and ADOLPH MAZUREAU, who arrived as prisoners in the *Ocean Queen* from New-Orleans, on Wednesday, to the custody of the commandant of Fort Lafayette. The prisoners were immediately informed of the Government orders, to which they expressed no surprise or objection, and they were soon on their way to the Fort in a carriage, guarded by two Deputy Marshals. Mr. SOULE was quite ill on Wednesday night, suffering severely from an attack of neuralgia in the head, but he was much better yesterday morning, and called for all the newspapers, including the *New-York Tribune*. He expressed great indignation at an editorial article in the *Herald* censuring Gen. BUTLER for not hanging him instead of sending him North, and was anxious to learn the author, not appearing to be aware that a man named JAMES GORDON BENNETT claims to be the sole editor and proprietor of that sheet. Mr. SOULE says that he opposed the secession of Louisiana up to the last moment, and was Corporation candidate of New-Orleans for a seat in the Convention—the Corporation being at that time opposed to secession. He was beaten, however, by 65 votes. After the secession ordinance passed, he says he submitted to the will of the people and went with his State. As to the part he has taken in the rebellion since that time he volunteers little information. He thinks it will be a long time before the rebellion will be subdued. His fellow prisoner, MAZUREAU, formerly High Sheriff of New-Orleans, is an open, bold, and somewhat blustering and bravado rebel, who seems to glory in the insignificant part he has played in the farce. He is not a man of very dangerous parts, physical or mental, and is probably as high up in the world now as he will ever get, unless the Government should by and by stoop to elevate him a little higher by means of a pully and weight.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF SWINDLING—ARREST OF A MAN FOR PERSONATING A WOMAN—BLACKMAILING, ETC.—On Wednesday evening, Detective WILSON arrested a man in Ninth-street, near Broadway, who is charged with the serious offences of blackmailing, and falsely personating a woman for the purpose of obtaining money. The accused is a young man not exceeding 20 years of age. About the 1st of May last, he went to some very respectable persons in Ninth-street, and represented to them that he was a physician in good practice and standing, and desired to rent an office in order that he might prosecute his business in that part of the town. He presented such references as Mr. WARD, son-in-law to WILLIAM B. ASTOR, and several other equally responsible parties; and such was the satisfaction given by the mention of these names, that the landlord felt safe in renting the premises without further inquiry. He gave his name as Dr. B. COFFIN, and under this name carried on his office for a few days. He soon, hower, began to address letters to numerous respectable married gentlemen up-town, in which he represented himself as a woman, and called himself "Mrs. Ellen Eyre," and said in the letter, "address me at the Post-office, Station D, New-York." It is needless to say that many married gentlemen have been induced to answer the notes, and have met the person at a place agreed upon, and afterward, in order to hush the affair, the virtuous married men have been compelled to hand over money, some of them as much as $300. Through a decoy letter which was written by a very well-known and respectable attorney of this City, the offender was caught and handed over to the authorities. In his possession were found a large carpet-bag full of answers to letters, and some letters which had not yet been sent to the persons to whom they were directed. The officer also found about $600 worth of female wearing apparel, showing that he was carrying on the business upon a very extensive scale. It is well known that he has swindled married men out of over $5,000 by the means above alluded to. The most of the victims are unwilling to come forward and give their testimony against him, and are even unwilling to have their names published. All who have been swindled are requested to call at Police headquarters to-day and identify the prisoner.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The Sabbath School children connected with Rev. Dr. CHAPIN's Church, accompanied by a large portion of the regular attendants of the church, had a very pleasant excursion and pic-nic yesterday at Dudley's Grove, above Yonkers. Two steamers and two barges were well filled with passengers, and the party were entertained throughout the day with most excellent music by the band attached to the United States receiving-ship *North Carolina*, which, by the kind permission of Commodore PAULDING, accompanied the excursion. Dr. CHAPIN sails for Europe on the 12th ultimo, for the benefit of his health.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner WILDEY, upon the body of MICHAEL FERNEY, who died from wounds inflicted by himself while in a state of temporary insanity. The deceased had recently been discharged from the United States army, where he has served for the last two years....A lad named ALBERT ROBINSON, about eight years of age, residing with his parents at No. 539 Tenth-avenue, died yesterday, from injuries received by being run over by a horse and cart, while playing ball in the street. An inquest was held upon the body.

AN AGGRAVATED CASE OF POCKET-PICKING.—A German named HENRY MEISER was yesterday brought before Justice KELLY, and committed to prison on the complaint of WM. QUEBEC, a segar dealer in the Seventh-avenue, who alleges that while he, QUEBEC, was in a lager-bier garden in the Eighth-avenue, the prisoner suddenly attacked him, knocked him down with such force that for a short time he was senseless, and while in that condition, the accused rifled his pocket of a porte-monnaie containing the sum of $1001 57, with which he made his escape. He was afterward caught by the skillful management of Officer DAVIS, of the Jefferson Market Court.

NEW STEAMER ON NORWICH ROUTE—In addition to the two new steamers the *City of Boston* and the *City of New-York*, the Norwich and Worcester Steamboat Company are building and have nearly completed, a third steamer, to be called the *City of Norwich*, of which Capt. STURGIS will have command. The equipments of this line are most complete, the rolling stock on the road is new, and we believe no line ever deserved the liberal patronage it received better than this.

THE MURDER IN WATER-STREET.—HONORA MORRISSEY, one of the parties charged with the murder of CATHARINE CURRAN, by poison, a full account of which was published in yesterday's TIMES, wos arrested yesterday afternoon by the Police of the Fourth Precinct, and after a preliminary examination, was locked up in the Toombs, where she and JAMES WINTHROP, her copartner in crime, will be held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE CHURCH DISTURBANCE CASE.—In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a motion was made to transfer the case of MATHIAS W. HOWELL, charged with disturbing public worship in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, (and which has been frequently noticed in this paper,) to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. This case being an extraordinary one, counsel for defence consented, and the motion was granted.

JUDGE CULVER ON THE REBELLION.—Judge CULVER will speak at Bleecker Building, this evening, on the rebellion, its crime, cause and cure. The public are invited.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

[OFFICIAL.]

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, June 19, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—
Petition of St. Philip's Church for release of assessment or sewer in Mulberry-street.
Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.
By Alderman Allen—
Petition of W. H. Allen to use the drill-room of the Fifty-fifth Regiment for a recruiting office.
Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.
By the President—
Petition of the Board of Managers of the American Female Guardian Society and Home of the Friendless for a donation.
Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Allen—
Petition to have low and sunken lots in and around Manhattan-square filled in.
Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.
By Alderman Boole—
Petition of Ladies' Union Aid Society for a donation.
Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Frear—
Remonstrance of Mary Leary against placing a fruit-stand in front of her premises.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

RESOLUTION.

By Alderman Allen—

AN ORDINANCE,

TO ESTABLISH A PUBLIC POUND IN THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The premises known as lots numbers two hundred and sixty-one and two hundred and sixty-three West Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, is hereby designated as and for a public pound, and that a pound-keeper be assigned therefor, without any compensation or salary to be paid by the Corporation.

SEC. 2. The City Inspector of the City of New-York is hereby empowered and directed to assume the control, direction and supervision of the public pound hereby created, and the said City Inspector is hereby also further authorized and directed to cause the inforcement of all laws of the State and ordinances of the Common Council in relation to public grounds in the said City of New-York.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was laid over.
By Alderman Smith—
Resolved, That Nassau-street, from Printing House-square to Wall-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Froment—
Resolved, That Broadway, from Thirty-fifth-street to Forty-second-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By the same—
Resolved, That the sidewalks on the northeast corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Second-avenue, and on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from the corner of Second-avenue one hundred feet east, be flagged full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By the same—
Resolved, That Broadway, from Twenty-fourth to Thirty-second streets, be paved with trap pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Smith—
Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and is hereby directed to cause a new outlet to be made in the sewer which at present empties in the slip south and adjoining to Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-street, North River, the said new outlet to be made in the slip north of and adjoining said pier, and the present outlet to be discontinued.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Hall—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas O'Connor to keep a stand in front of No. 65 Cedar-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Alderman Dayton moved to refer it to the Committee on Streets.
Which was lost.
The resolution was then adopted.
By Alderman Frear—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph G. Fenton, to erect a flag-staff in front of his premises, No. 202 Eighth-avenue.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That the low and sunken lots, on the east side of Broadway, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, be filled in without delay, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.
By Alderman Genet—
Resolved, That One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from the Third-avenue to the East River, be flagged, and curb and gutter stones set and reset, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Alderman Chipp—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the slip on the south side of Pier No. 51 North River dredged to a depth of three feet below low water mark.
Which was referred to Committee on Piers and Slips.
By Alderman Ottiwell—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have telegraph placed in house of Hose Company No. 29.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Walsh—
Resolved, That Elm-street, from Duane to Reade-street, be paved with trap block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the City to pay one-half of the cost thereof, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fifth streets, be filled in and drained under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.
By the same—
Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary culverts and basin, be constructed in Thirty eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of grading and flagging sidewalks of north side of East Forty-first-street.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of regulating and grading Sixty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of paving and repaving Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, presented a report in favor of permitting the property owners in front of Piers No. 54 and 55, East River, as laid down in the City Charts, to sink said piers, at their own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Froment moved to take up a preamble and resolution, amended in the Board of Councilmen, appointing a Special Committee to confer with the Comptroller in relation to the disbursements under the fund recently created for the relief of the families of volunteers.
Which was carried.
He then moved a concurrence with the action of the Board of Councilmen.
Alderman Genet moved its reference to the Committee on National Affairs.
Which was carried on a division, viz.:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Farley, Genet—10.
Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Ottiwell, Froment—7.
Alderman Brady moved to suspend the regular order of business.
Which was carried.
He then moved to discharge Committee on Fire Department from consideration of resolution to place telegraph in house of Hose Company No. 28 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.
Which was carried.
The paper not being in possession of the Board no further action was had thereon.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The special order of business for this evening being the consideration of the following report of the Committee on Assessments, was then taken up.
57. Report of Committee on Assessments to remit assessment against M. Ward for sewer in Fifth-avenue.
Alderman Dayton moved to recommit the same to the Committee.
Which was lost on a division, as follows:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Reed, Dayton, Boole—5.
Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—11.
The report was then adopted on a division as follows:
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.
Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Dayton—2.
58. Report of Committee on Assessments to relieve Sarah L. Vandewater and Thos. J. Marshall from assessments.
Alderman Dayton moved to recommit to the Committee.
Which was lost on a division as follows:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Dayton, Frear—3.
Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Allen, Ottiwell, Frear, Farley, Genet—12.
The report was then adopted on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—15.
Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.
91. Report of Committee on Assessments to relieve the Cooper Union from an assessment for opening the square in front of said building.
Alderman Dayton moved to recommit the same to the Committee.
Which was lost on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Brady, Mitchell, Frear, Boole—5.
Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—11.
The report was then adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.
Negative—Aldermen Smith, Brady, Dayton—3.
186. Report of Committee on Assessments, donating an amount sufficient to enable the First Reformed Presbyterian Church to pay an assessment.
Which was referred to the Committee on Taxes.
Alderman Boole moved to postpone the further consideration of the special order for the evening, for the purpose of taking up a paper from the Board of Councilmen establishing a hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers.
Passed Board of Aldermen and amended by the Board of Councilmen.
Which was carried on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—9.
Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Frear, Froment, Genet—7.
Alderman Brady moved to adjourn.
Which was lost on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Brady, Dayton, Frear—3.
Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.
Alderman Genet called for the reading of the report, and ordinances attached.
The reading having been concluded, Alderman Genet moved to amend section 3, to strike out all after the word "by," on the second line on page 370, to the word "favorably," on the fifth line, and insert the words "the sisters of charity aforesaid, and on their recommendation."
Which was lost on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Froment, Genet—7.
Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.
The question then being on concurring with the Board of Councilmen,
Alderman Boole moved the previous question.
Which was ordered on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—9.
Negative—Aldermen Hall, Purdy, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Froment, Farley—8.
Alderman Genet moved to lay the whole subject on the table.
The President ruled the motion out of order.
Whereupon Alderman Genet appealed from the decision of the Chair.
The question then being, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board.
Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—9.
Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Froment, Genet—7.
Alderman Dayton moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was lost on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Ottiwell, Froment, Genet—8.
Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Farley—9.
The main question then being on concurring with the Board of Councilmen, was put and carried on a division by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.
Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Froment, Genet—7.
Alderman Boole moved to adjourn.
Which was carried on a division by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.
Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Froment, Genet—7.
The President announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Monday evening, at 1 o'clock P. M.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, June 19, 1862—1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Rapper, Webster, Miller, Haslston, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Rees, Trotter, Snyder, Long.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By The President—
Remonstrance of R. S. Schieffiin against the opening of Ninety-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.
Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—
Resolved, That the vacant lo's on the southeast corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street be fenced under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.
By Councilman Miller—
Resolved, That the sidewalk in front of number eleven West Twenty-fifth-street be flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Councilman Miller—
Resolved, That Irving-place between Fourteenth and Twentieth streets be paved with Belgian Pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavements.
By Councilman Gedney—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause lots numbers one thousand three hundred and fifty-two and one thousand three hundred and fifty-four Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, to be inclosed by building a fence on the front of said lots immediately.
Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.
By Councilman Snyder—
Resolved, That Sixty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, be regulated and graded under the directions of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Commiteee on Roads.
By Councilman Snyder—
Resolved, That the Manhattan Gas Company be directed to lay gas mains in Forty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, forthwith.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Long—
Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to have One Hundred and Thirty-third-street opened, according to law, from Eighth-avenue to the old Albany Post-road.
Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third streets, be curbed, guttered and flagged, a space four feet wide through the centre of the sidewalk, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted; also, that the bridge stones be laid on Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that crosswalks be laid in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, at Avenue A, First-avenue and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen, in adopting ordinance that Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, from the Eighth to the Ninth-avenue, be flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on the south side of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets, be flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-ninth-street, from the Second to the Third-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, through the middle of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Eighty-second-street, between the First and Second avenues, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter stones set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between the Third and Lexington avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, and the curb and gutter stones set, where not already done, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that a crosswalk be laid from the northwest corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street to the southeast corner of said avenue and street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Third-avenue, from Seventy-third to Sixty-ninth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank-street, to connect with the sewer in Bethune-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that a receiving basin and culvert be built at the northwest and southwest corners of Seventh-street and Avenue A, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Seventy-first-street, commencing at a point forty feet east of Fourth-avenue, to connect with the proposed sewer in Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-third street, commencing one hundred feet east of the Seventh-avenue, and to connect with the Croton sewer in Sixth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution that a sewer be built in Bank-street, from the termination of

[illegible] or near West-street, to the Hudson [illegible] of the Street Commissioner.
Which was laid over.
[illegible] Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting [illegible] a sewer be built, with the necessary re[illegible] and culverts in Eighty-seventh-street, [illegible] the easterly line of the Fourth-avenue to and [illegible] Third-avenue to sewer in Eighty-sixth-street, [illegible] the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-second-street, from the sewer in Eighth-avenue east to within one hundred feet of Broadway, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northwest corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northwest corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer be built in Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt streets, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting a resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Fifty-ninth street, from the sewer now building in Lexington-avenue, to a point seventy feet west of Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting an ordinance that a sewer be built from the terminus of the present sewer in Twenty-third-street, East River, to the bulkhead on the exterior line, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Canal-street, from Centre-street to Broadway, be regulated and repaved, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the owners of property on the line of the street, the other half by the City, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Pier Number Twenty-two, North River, be repaired under the direction of the Street Commissioner, the work to be done without contract, the expense thereof not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, one-half of said expense to be paid by the private owners.
Councilman Hazleton moved that said report be adopted.
Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Hazelton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Long—8.
Negative—Councilmen Ryan, Webster, Lent, Orton, Ross, Trotter—6.
Councilman Hogan moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.
Which was carried.
And the report was laid over.
Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the westerly cross-walk of Sixth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, be extended southerly from its present terminus to the southwest corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keech moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Broadway, commencing at a point sixty-eight feet ten inches south of Twenty-second-street, to connect with the sewer in Twenty-first-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was carried.
Councilman Keech moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen, in adopting said resolution, be concurred in.
Which was carried by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—16.
Councilman Trotter moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that permission be given to John Wood and Loper J. Davis to regulate and grade in front of their property, on One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, at their own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was carried.
Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be amended, by adding thereto the words "provided the same be done within three months from the date of the passage of this resolution."
Which was carried.
And the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, (from the Board of Councilmen,) reciting that the eminent services of Hon. William H. Seward, in the hour of his country's greatest peril, by the able, conservative and patriotic discharge of his official duties, that his emphatically expressed renunciation of all pretensions to the highest honor in the gift of his countrymen, prove conclusively that he is animated by the purest and most self-sacrificing patriotism, &c., with resolution that a Committee of three from each Board of the Common Council be appointed to tender to him the use of the Governor's Room, and request him to name a time, so as to enable our fellow-citizens to pay him their tribute of esteem.
(In the Board of Aldermen, June 16, amended by striking from the preamble the following: "*Whereas*, his already emphatically expressed renunciation of all pretensions to the highest honor in the gift of his countrymen, prove conclusively that he is animated by the purest and most self-sacrificing patriotism," &c.; and as amended, adopted.)
Which was concurred in.
Resolutions (from Board of Councilmen) that permission be given to Aaron Shutte, Henry Tieman and Garritt Devyer, to fill in the side-walks in front of their premises on the Eleventh-avenue, two hundred feet north of Fifty-ninth-street, with the grade of said avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
(The Board of Aldermen, June 16, amending thereto the words "at their own expense," and as amended adopted.)
Which was concurred in.
Report of Committee on Roads, with resolutions, that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal proceedings to open the street authorized by the act chapter four hundred and sixty-six of the statutes of eighteen hundred and sixty, as amended by the act of the present year, chapter one hundred and seventy-six; also, that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal proceedings to open Ninety-second-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; Ninety-third-street, from Fourth to Eighth-avenue, and from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; Ninety-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, and from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; and also Ninety-fifth-street, where not already opened, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River.
Which was laid over.
Preamble, reciting that a distinguished fellow-citizen, Thurlow Weed, has for the last six months been engaged in England and France enlightening public opinion there in regard to the rebellion, with resolution that the freedom of the City be extended, and that the Committee on National Affairs be instructed to take such steps as may be proper to extend to him the hospitality of the City on his arrival here, and extend to him a public reception.
[In Board of Aldermen, June fifth, received from His Honor the Mayor, with his objection; June sixteenth, taken up and adopted, notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members having voted in favor thereof.]
Which was laid over.
Resolution that permission be given to Joseph G. Fender to erect a flag-staff in front of his premises, number two hundred and two Eighth-avenue.
Which was concurred in.
An ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, "appropriating the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars for Clerks of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one," as follows:
SECTION 1. The sum of three thousand, five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the compensation of the clerks and messengers of the respective Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, in accordance with the resolutions of the Common Council, passed December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the vacant lots in Thirty-six-street, from the store on the east corner of said street and Second avenue to Saint Gabriel's Church, be fenced in, under under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted on a division, viz.:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the vacant lots on the southwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—16.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the vacant lots situated on the southerly side of Thirtieth-street, about one hundred feet from the southerly corner of the Second-avenue, be fenced in and sidewalks flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the vacant lots on the northwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—16.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set in Horatio-street from West-street to the Thirteenth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—16.
Report of Committee on Railroads in favor of adopting resolution that the Hudson River Railroad Company be directed not to run any train, locomotive, or steam-engine in less time than eight minutes from Thirtieth-street to Fifty-fourth-street; nor in any case to run in less time than eight minutes from Fifty-fourth-street to Thirtieth-street, or at a greater speed than eight miles per hour during that distance.
Which was laid over.
Report of Special Committee, to whom was referred resolution that the building known as the Infants' Home, corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, occupied jointly by the Eastern Dispensary and Ladies Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, be set apart as a hospital, as long as it may be necessary, and in favor of adopting resolution that the Board, while recognizing the noble work of both institutions, do not think it advisable to remove the Dispensary.
By consent, the above resolution was amended by the Committee so as to read, that no further action in the premises is deemed necessary.
And, as thus amended, the same was adopted.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Clinton and Houston streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted on a division:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Long—16.
Negative—Councilman Lent—1.
Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized to flag sidewalks as follows, viz.: The sidewalk commencing on the southeast corner of Reade-street and City Hall-place, and extending ninety-one feet toward Chatham-street; also, the sidewalk on the south side of Duane-street, beginning at City Hall-place, and running eighty-five feet toward Centre-street; also, the sidewalk on the north side of Reade street, beginning at City Hall-place, and running eighty-seven feet toward Centre-street; also, that the north side of Duane-street, from Centre-street to City Hall-place, be flagged, curbed and guttered, with ordinance therefor.
Which was concurred in by the following vote;
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Alderman in adopting a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the carriage of Hose Company No. 55 to be thoroughly repaired, at a cost not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, which amount is hereby appropriated therefor, the work to be done without contracting therefor.
Councilman Orton moved that said resolution be amended by striking therefrom the words "the work to be done without contracting therefor."
Which was carried.
And, as amended, the same was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, Snyder, Long—13.
Negative—Councilmen Webster, Lent, The President, Trotter—4.
Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a steam fire engine for the use of Engine Company No. 30.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, The President, Trotter, Long—15.
Negative—Councilmen Lent and Orton—2.
Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6 to be refitted and repaired, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.
Which was lost for want of a Constitutional vote, as follows:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Long—12.
Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter—5.
Councilman Hayes moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.
Which was carried.
And the same was postponed.
Subsequently, Councilman Hayes moved that the same be taken up and adopted.
Which was carried by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Snyder, Long—15.
Negative—The President, Councilmen Trotter—2.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the vacant lots on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, known as Numbers one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, one thousand nine hundred, and one thousand nine hundred and one, on the map of the Twenty-first Ward, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that crosswalks be laid in the Fourth-avenue, at the intersection of Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Councilman Hogan moved to amend the same by inserting between the words "of" and "Thirty-ninth," the word Thirty-eighth.
Which was carried.
And, as amended, the same was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—16.
Report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalk on the south side of Thirty-ninth-street, between Madison and Park avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Fire Department, of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a house for use of Engine Company No. 24, on lot now occupied by said Company in Seventy-seventh-street.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Snyder, Long—13.
Negative—Councilmen Lent, Ross, The President, Trotter—4.
Resolution from Board of Aldermen that the Street Commissioner be authorized to place a lamp-post in front of premises No. 11 West Houston-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Webster—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby requested to report to this Board the numbers and location of the several piers owned by private parties, the numbers and locations of such as are the property of the City and leased; also, the terms and requirements of such leases so far as relates to keeping such piers in repair.
Which was adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Roads, of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that crosswalks be laid in the Sixth-avenue, at the intersection of Fifty-third-street and Fifty-fourth-street, and in Fifty-third-street and Fifty-fourth-street, at the intersection of Sixth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—15.
Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that crosswalks four feet wide be laid immediately in the Ninth-avenue and the intersecting streets, from Fifty-third to Sixty-third streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazelton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—16.
Negative—Councilman Ross—1.
Report of Committee on Public Buildings in favor of adopting resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to fit up the premises known as Essex Market, on that portion now occupied by the Tenth Precinct Station, as soon as the same shall become vacant, for the use of the Fifth Regiment New-York State Militia.
Which was postponed.
Report of majority of Committee on Railroads, on petition of John T. Mill, (for privilege of changing his mode of conveyance on the Third-avenue, south of Forty-fourth-street, by substituting stage-cars for the stages now being run by him on such stage-route,) in favor of adopting a resolution that the prayer of petitioner be denied.
Which was laid on the table.
Report of minority of Committee on Railroads, in favor of adopting resolution that John S. Mills, his associates or assigns, are permitted and authorized to operate and use cars in lieu of stages, as a daily mode of conveyance for passengers over and upon the streets of the present stage route, with power to lay down and use at each end of the route such necessary switches (not exceeding two hundred feet in length) as may become necessary for the working thereof, and for the better accommodation of public travel, by payment to the City of the same license fee for each car as is now charged by existing ordinances.
Which was laid on the table.
Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase the steamer now used by Hose Company No. 21, at an expense not to exceed three thousand dollars.
Which was postponed.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen, adopting ordinance that a sewer be built in Grove-street, commencing about one hundred and seventy feet from the corner of Hudson-street, and thence westerly, connecting with sewer in Hudson-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building an extension to the house of Engine Company No. 37, in Fifty-ninth-street, said extension to be eighteen feet in depth and twenty feet in width, to be connected with the main building, and to be two stories in height; also, to put the front building in proper repair, and paint it throughout.
Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows, viz.:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder Long—12.
Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter—5.
Councilman Hayes moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.
Which was carried.
And the same was again lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder Long—12.
Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, Ross, The President—4.
Councilman Hayes again moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.
And the same was laid over.
Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the middle of the same, on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Long—16.
Negative—Councilman Gedney—1.
Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the flagging laid and repaired immediately, where necessary, in Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Long—15.
Negative—Councilman Gedney—1.
Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of amending ordinance adopted by the Board of Aldermen, directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to have Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth streets, paved with trap-block pavement, by providing that the property owners on the line of improvement pay one-half of the expense.
Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Hazleton, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Long—11.
Negative—Councilmen Repper, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Snyder—5.
Councilman Gedney moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.
Which was carried.
And the same was postponed.
Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the side-walks on the Northwest corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue be repaired where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor, be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Long—15.
Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide on both sides of Eightieth-street, from the Third to the Fourth avenues.
Councilman Orton moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words, "And that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted."
Which was carried.
And the same was adopted, as amended, by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Long—16.
Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the flagging in Fifty-second-street, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues, repaired a space four feet wide through the middle of the sidewalk, or relaid where necessary, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted on a division, viz.:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Long—16.
Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause sidewalks in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, to be flagged and reflagged when necessary, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Long—16.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots in Forty-sixth-street, two hundred feet west of the Ninth-avenue, on the southerly side, be fenced in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Long—16.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the vacant lots numbers one hundred and nineteen, one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-three and one hundred and twenty-five West Forty-first-street, and the vacant lots on the northeastern corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Long—16.
Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the vacant lots on the north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, on the block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets and the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Long—16.
Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that this Board non-concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jeremiah D. Moore, for the sum of fifty-eight dollars, being the sum withheld for payment for alleged over time of Inspector in the work of flagging One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River; the amount to be charged to the appropriate account.
Councilman Hogan moved to amend said resolution, by striking therefrom the word "non-concur," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "concur."
Which was lost.
And the same was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President—11.
Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Hazleton, Snyder, Long—5.
Resolution from Board of Aldermen, that Edward G. Flynn be permitted to erect, at the southerly terminus of the Third-avenue Railroad, in the open space, and on or near the present location of a small structure occupied by the said Railroad Company, an ornamental octagon building, ten feet in diameter, eleven feet high, and in accordance with a plan submitted by him; the same to be used by said Railroad Company for their purposes as heretofore, and in addition by said Flynn, for the sale of soda water, root beer and lager bier.
Which was postponed.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Corlears-street, from Grand to South-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Long—16.
Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a new second-class engine for Engine Company No 15, the same to be similar to the engine now in use by Engine Company No. 28.
(In Board of Councilmen, June 12, lost for want of a constitutional vote.
Subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)
Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Snyder, Long—10.
Negative—Councilmen Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President—5.
Councilman Hayes moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered and the same be laid over.
Which was carried.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of two thousand dollars be appropriated to defray the expenses incurred in procuring the necessary surveys and plans for the establishment of a uniform system of drainage for the upper part of the City, being the amount estimated by the Croton Aqueduct Department as the cost of said work; also, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for said amount, on the presentation of proper vouchers that said work has been done in accordance with the plans and specifications proposed by the Croton Aqueduct Department.
(In Board of Councilmen, May 26, lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.
June 12, again lost for want of a constitutional vote and subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)
Which was postponed.
Resolution, that permission be given to the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, to erect a suitable monument in the Park at the intersection of Third-avenue and the Bowery, to the memory of those who have fallen or may die while in the service during the rebellion, under the direction of the Committee on National Affairs.
Councilman Gross moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words, "provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the permission given to the Stanton Monument Association to erect a monument on said ground."
Councilman Barney moved that the whole subject be referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.
Which was carried.
Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract for building a new house for the use of Engine Company No. 2, the house to be built upon the lot designated by the Comptroller, who has received instructions to purchase said lot.
Which was adopted on a division, viz:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Snyder, Long—14.
Negative—Councilman Orton, The President—2.
Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for proposals for the purchase of a lot of ground within the following boundaries, viz: Mangin and Lewis streets, and Grand and Delancey streets, the same to be used as a location for Hose Company No. 13.
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Orton, Snyder, Long—11.
Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President—5.
Report of Committee on Assessments in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wm. Edwards, for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars and eighty-eight cents, being amount paid by him for assessment for sewer built in Thirty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, Ward map two thousand seven hundred and twelve, said assessment being erroneous, not having been credited on his property for the amount of assessment for sewer in Lexington-avenue; also draw his warrant in favor of Honorable Thomas W. Clerke, and Mathew W. Starr, Junior, for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars and eighty-eight cents each, to enable them to pay an assessment for building a sewer in Thirty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, Ward Map numbers two thousand seven hundred and thirteen and two thousand seven hundred and thirteen and a half, said amounts not having been credited for sewer in Lexington-avenue, and charge the same to the appropriate account.
Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross—11.
Negative—Councilmen Lent, The President, Snyder, Long—4.
Councilman Gross moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.
Which was carried.
And the same was laid over.
Report of the Committee on Law Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the clergymen comprising the Association known as "The Christian Alliance of the City of New-York," be authorized to hold and conduct public worship on the Sabbath in the streets and public places of the City, except the parts subject to the protection guaranteed by section six (6,) chapter twenty-eight (28,) of the revised ordinances of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, providing that the clergymen conducting or proposing to conduct such worship, shall produce a certificate signed by the President and Secretary of the Christian Alliance, stating that the bearer thereof is a member of that organization, and authorized by them to conduct public worship.
Which was laid on the table by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Repper, Webster, The President, Snyder, Long—9.
Negative—Councilmen Gross, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross—7.
Resolution, from the Board of Aldermen, that the ordinance directing the construction of a sewer in First-avenue, from sewer in Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-first-street, with lateral branches in Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, each terminating ninety feet west of the westerly line of Avenue A, approved by the Mayor October 6, 1860, be, and it is hereby amended, so as to read "in First-avenue, from sewer in Fifty-fourth-street to a point twenty feet north of Fifty-third-street, and in said avenue from twenty feet south of Fifty-second-street to the sewer in Fiftieth-street, with a lateral branch in Fifty-first-street terminating ninety feet west of the westerly line of Avenue A," and that all ordinances and resolutions, conflicting herewith be and are hereby repealed.
Which was postponed.
Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. J. Quatres, Rector of the Church of St. Lawrence, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-one cents, to be applied in payment of assessment on the property of the said church for the work of setting and resetting curb and gutter stones, and flagging and reflagging of Eighty-fourth-street, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues, the amount to be credited by the Comptroller to the account of donations.
Which was postponed.
Resolution from Board of Aldermen that vacant lots Numbers four hundred and fourteen, four hundred and sixteen, and four hundred and eighteen Pearl-street, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Long—13.
An ordinance from Board of Aldermen, to amend an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to divide the City of New-York into convenient election districts," passed October 3, 1859, as follows:
Section Eighteen of the above entitled ordinance is hereby amended, and shall read as follows:
Section Eighteen. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into nineteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:
The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth election districts shall remain as at present constituted.
The eleventh election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, First-avenue, Eleventh-street and Avenue A.
The twelfth election district of the said Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, First-avenue, Third-street and Avenue A.
The thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth election districts of the said Seventeenth Ward shall remain as at present constituted.
The nineteenth election district of the said Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, First-avenue, Eighth-street and Avenue A.
This ordinance shall take effect immediately.
Which was lost, for want of a constitutional vote.
Councilman Gross moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.
Which was carried.
And the same was postponed by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter—12.
Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Ross—2.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department recommending the passage of an ordinance that the ordinance directing trap-block pavement to be relaid in Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Hudson River, be amended so as to read, "that under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of the Tenth-avenue, be paved with trap-block pavement, the owners of property to pay one-half of the expense thereof, the City the remainder."
Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Long—14.
A communication was received from Hon. Claudius L. Monell, thanking the Board for the use of their Chamber for the Special Session of the Supreme Court.
Which was accepted and ordered on file.
Councilman Keech moved to amend by making the hour read 2 o'clock.
Which was lost.
And the motion of Councilman Hazleton, as originally proposed, was adopted.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hazleton moved that when the Board adjourn, it is to meet on Monday, the 26th inst., at 5 o'clock.
Councilman Webster moved as an amendment, to make the time Thursday, 30th inst., at 5 o'clock.
Which was lost
Councilman Hazleton moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was carried.
Whereupon the President declared the Board adjourned until Thursday, the 26th inst., at five o'clock P. M
JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 19, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	102⅞
23,000	do	103
1,000	do	103⅛
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	106
10,000	do	106⅛
91,000	do	106¼
39,000	do	106½
1,000	U. S. 5s, '71. Cou	96½
36,000	U. S. 5s. '74. Cou	97
10,000	do s30	97
1,700	U. S. 6s, '81, Ore. W. L. ½ yearly	106
15,000	Tre. 7 3-10 ⅌c. N.	105⅛
15,000	do	105⅛
5,000	Ill Cn. Reg. Bs	100
2,000	Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	97
1,000	Mich. St. 6s, '78	101
9,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90 s30	59
8,000	do	59
2,000	do s30	59
2,000	do b30	59¼
1,000	N. Car. State 6s	72
16,000	Mo. State 6s	52¼
1,000	Cal. State 7s	97½
3,000	Iowa State 7s	95
6,000	N. Y. Cent. 6s	100½
3,000	N. Y. C. bds. 1876	108½
1,000	Erie R. 3d m. b. '83	99¼
3,000	Erie R. 4th m. bs.	92⅛
5,000	do s10	92
1,000	Erie R. 5th m. bs.	86½
10,000	Hud. R. R. con. bs.	89
1,000	M. C. 8 pr. ct. bs. old	105
4,000	do	104
5,000	Mich. Cen. 8 pr. ct. 1st m. S. F. con. bds.	107¼
4,000	do	107
6,000	Mich. So. 2d m.	86½
21,000	Mich. S. S. F. bds.	101
6,000	do	100½
7,500	Il. Cen. R. bs	97
6,000	Ter. H. & A. 2d M.	88
2,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st M	64
2,000	C. & N. W. Ass. bs.	47
13,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	24
5,000	Han. & St. J. R. bs.	50
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	93½
1,000	do	93¼
3,000	do	94
15,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	69
2,000	Gal. & Chic. 1st M.	103
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	97
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	83
13,000	do	83⅛
5,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	68
15	Mer. Ex. Bank	95
10	Bank of Commerce	102
8	do	101¼
5	do	101½
10	Ocean Bank	84
30	Market Bank	97
448,000	American Gold	106½
15,000	do s15	106⅜
30,000	do s30	106

50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	96⅛
65	Penn. Coal Co.	97¼
350	Pacific M. S. Co. s60	115
200	do s30	115
200	do	116
575	N. Y. Cen. R.	94⅝
200	do b3	94¾
570	do	94½
50	do b10	94⅝
50	do b30	94¾
200	do b10	94½
50	do b30	94⅝
200	do b10	94½
50	do b30	94⅝
50	do s30	94¼
50	do s30	94⅜
100	do s20	94⅝
1,300	Harlem Railroad	17¼
200	Erie Railway b60	38
300	do	37⅞
100	do b60	37⅞
11	do	37⅝
500	do	37¾
100	do s5	37¾
50	Erie R. Pref. b30	65¾
100	do	65⅝
300	do	65½
600	Harlem R. Pref.	43⅛
500	do b30	43¾
400	do	43¾
300	do	43⅝
100	do s30	43½
50	Nor. & Wor. R.	43
750	Mich. Cen. R.	64
100	do c	63⅞
130	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	27⅝
100	do	27¾
17	do	27½
600	M. S. & N. I. G. R.	63½
150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62¾
175	Clev. & Pitts. R.	22½
100	do b60	22½
300	do	22⅝
100	Clev., Col. & C. R.	129
10	do	128¾
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	72
200	do	71⅞
100	Clev. & Tol. R. s30	47⅛
300	do b3	48
400	do b30	48
1000	do	47⅞
100	do s10	47⅞
910	do	47¾
700	do b10	47⅞
250	do s10	47¾
700	Chic. & R. I. R.	67⅛
250	do b30	67⅝
100	do s15	67⅛
365	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	34½
10	do	34
100	Tol. & Wab. R.	21½
11	Cin., Ham. & D. R.	98
12	Warren R.	90
100	Little Miami R.	105

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	106⅛
3,000	Missouri S. 6s	51⅝
7,000	do	51⅞
2,000	Cal. St. 7s	97
6,000	B. City W. Loan	105½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs	96⅛
2,000	Ind. & M. R. 1st m. b	80
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m	83
4,000	Mich. So. s. f. b.	101
25	Mich. Cen. R.	63½
150	do	63
90,000	American Gold	106⅛
100	Pac. M. S. Co. s30	114¾
150	N. Y. Central R.	93⅞
100	do s30	93⅞
100	do b10	93⅞
20	Harlem Railroad	17
200	do	17½
100	do	17½

100	Erie R. Pref. s30	64¾
50	Hud. River R. b30	47⅝
50	Harlem R. Pref.	42¾
100	do b30	42¾
200	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	27
450	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	62½
125	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62½
300	Clev. & Tol. R.	47
200	do s30	46¾
100	do	46⅞
400	do	46⅞
200	do b30	47
100	Chic. & R'k I. R.	66⅞
1000	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	34
200	Chi., Bur. & Qu. R. s30	76¼
20	do	77½
150	Mil. & Pr. Du Chien 2d Preferred	74
50	Nor. & Wor. R.	42½

THURSDAY, June 19—P. M.

On the opening of the Stock Exchange this forenoon there was a decided improvement in the Government Securities, as compared with the sales of yesterday, and a considerable business was done at the improvement in United States 6 ⅌ cents of 1881 and United States 5 ⅌ cents of 1874. The Treasury 7.30 ⅌ cents were dull at 105¾@105½ ⅌ cent. The State Stocks were steady, and the Railway mortgages generally in good demand at the full average prices of yesterday. Pacific Mail was also steady on the Cash Stock, but offered down on seller's option. The New-York and Western Railway Shares opened firm, but as the dealings progressed the demand was less spirited, and soon after the adjournment of the Board the sales fell off ¼@½ ⅌ cent., and subsequently, on New-York Central to 94@93¾ ⅌ cent. At the Second Board the downward turn continued through the printed sales, but was subsequently checked by an improved demand, and later in the afternoon the market left off heavy about as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
N. Y. Central	94½	93⅞	Illinois Central	62¾	62⅜
Erie	38	37⅞	Galena	72	71⅞
Erie Preferred	65⅞	64¾	Pacific	115⅞	115⅛
Rock Island	67⅛	66¾	Harlem Pref'd.	42⅝	—
Toledo	47⅞	47	U. S. 6s, 1881	106	106⅛
Mich. Central	67⅝	66¾	7-30 Treas. Bds.	105⅛	105⅛
Mich. Southern	27⅞	27	Tennessees	58⅞	58⅞
Mich. Guarant'd	63	62⅞	Gold	106⅛	106⅛

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Stocks. The market rather lower than yesterday:

New-York (ex. div.)	101	American Exchange	97
Merchants'	98	Chatham	90
Mechanics'	103½	Bank of N. America	101
Union	102½	Hanover	85
America	110½	Irving	75
Phœnix	108	Metropolitan	105⅛
North River	85	East River	95
Greenwich	132½	Market	97
National	98	Shoe & Leather	102
Merchants' Exchange	95	Corn Exchange	99
Seventh Ward	128	Continental	93
State of New-York	92½	St. Nicholas	90
Commerce	101½	Commonwealth	93
Mech. Banking As.	91	Atlantic	65
Broadway	135	Park	112
Ocean	83¾	Manufact'rs' & Merh.	90

The following are the bids to-day for the Railway Mortgages, the market fairly steady, as compared with yesterday and the day before:

N. Y. C. sixes, real est'e.	96	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	96
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub'n	95	Chi. & N. W. firsts	64
N. Y. C. 7s, '64	102½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts ass'd.	47
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	108½	Ch. & N. W. seconds	24
Erie firsts, '68	108	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	78
Erie seconds, '64	103	Lack. & W. Bonds	102
Erie seconds, '79	104½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	105½
Erie thirds. '83	99	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	103½
Erie fourths, '80	92	Tol. & Wabash firsts	94
Erie fifths. '88	86	Tol. & Wabash seconds	69
Hudson thirds, '75	93	Tol. & W. Int. Bonds	73
Hudson con. '67	88	Gal. & Chicago firsts	103
Harlem firsts, '69–73	103⅞	Gal. & Chi. firsts ext'd.	103½
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. '69–72	104	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ⅌ c. '82	107	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104¼
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1sts.	109	Cleveland & Tol. s. f.	97
Mich. So seconds	86½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	97
M. S. & N. Ia. s. f.	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	83
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	96½	Cleve. & Pitts. thirds	81
T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 ⅌ c. '70.	87½	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	68
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	21		

The market for Gold and Exchange is again unsettled, and the turn of rates in the upward direction, after the decline of yesterday. The price of Gold opened at 106½ ⅌ cent., at which the sales were over half a million of dollars at and soon after the early Board, and subsequent transactions in double eagles ($20 pieces) took place at 106¾ ⅌ cent. Bills on London were 117½@117¾ ⅌ cent. on actual sales, some of the leading drawers holding for 118 ⅌ cent. The market at 4 o'clock was firm, both for Gold and Exchange, at these quotations.

The sale of $800,000 New-York State 6 ⅌ cents, by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at Albany, yesterday, at an average of 110¾ ⅌ *cent. in Gold*, affords much satisfaction on the Street. The sum total applied for was about five and a half millions. Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS bid for the $800,000 at 109.61 ⅌ cent

The market for Money has relapsed into its accustomed ease at 4@5 ⅌ cent. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day are $181,000. The United States Notes, Custom-house issue, are 103@103½ ⅌ cent. The conversion of the other United States Notes into five-year 6 ⅌ cent. Stock to-day amounts to $198,900. The total receipts at the Sub-Treasury during the day were $711,153; payments, $2,805,135; balance this afternoon, $15,251,913.

It would appear from the card of Mr. SAMUEL HALLET that the affair of the Indiana Stock fraud is about to be transferred to the New-York Courts. Mr. H. professes his readiness to meet the issue. We hope the State officials of Indiana, at whose instance or upon whose information this proceeding, at a very late day for the public protection, is initiated, are also prepared with proofs of their non-complicity in the wrong.

The Indiana State Bonds.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Various rumors have recently been circulated in reference to an alleged over-issue of Indiana State Bonds. My connection with Bonds of that State commenced by my receiving them in the regular course of business, as collaterals for advances made and money loaned on faith of those instruments; afterwards, to secure money borrowed, I hypothecated some of them, and when it was deemed necessary that a number of them should be retired, *I coöperated in effecting that result with the legally authorized agents of the State of Indiana.* The idea has been in some way conveyed to the public that these Bonds were fraudulently circulated, and the charge has been made that the authorities of Indiana, knowing the Bonds were improperly issued, took no steps to expose parties through whose agency they reached the public. The result is, that the Grand Jury have been induced, as I understand, upon an unsworn and informal communication, without any complaint or charge before a Magistrate, to investigate these matters, and as these proceedings are secret, and they receive only testimony from the prosecution, and no accused party can be heard before them, it is not impossible that on the imperfect, or misrepresented state of facts presented to them, they may find an indictment against those to whose hands the alleged illegal Bonds have come, and thus attempt to implicate me.

No Indiana State Bonds have ever reached my hands which were not in the usual and regular form of those admitted to be valid obligations. It is not pretended that any signature or attestation essential to their legality is wanting, nor that any name or attestation they bear is not genuine. But it is said that though legal and binding on their face, they are invalid because they were issued "in excess of authority."

This is not the first time that obligations, informally or irregularly issued, have come to the possession of our business community, and I need not say how frequently similar informalities or irregularities have failed to prevent obligations being enforced. In the present instance I am advised by Counsel that the Bonds alleged so to be void, are valid and legal obligations binding on the State of Indiana, and that whatever objection may by any possibility have existed in reference to the original issue of the Bonds by the State Agent has been removed by the fact that the Authorities of Indiana have, with a knowledge of the circumstances, permitted the very Bonds now claimed to be invalid to be transferred at the agency and others issued in their place, and otherwise and in all respects treated and recognized them as Bonds properly and lawfully issued.

From the moment, when I understood these Bond transactions were to be investigated, I have most earnestly desired and striven to have the investigation publicly conducted, being assured that, having an opportunity to explain, I could satisfy any tribunal that, so far as I am concerned, nothing culpable could be imputed to me in such transactions, but for reasons already stated, I could not effect what I so much desired. The Grand Jury cannot be required to hear a person in any way charged or implicated, and as no one originated any proceeding against me, I have had no opportunity whatever to present an explanation, or call a witness. This seems the more unjust in view of the fact that in January last, after I had hypothecated many of the Bonds now alleged to have been created without sufficient authority, and after the arrangement for retiring Bonds, as above mentioned, had been made, I purchased directly from the authorities of the State of Indiana, and paid for $200,000 worth of its State Bonds, in all respects upon their face like those which are now alleged to be invalid.

If any Banker, Merchant or Broker, having paper which was ostensibly genuine, should find himself suddenly accused of injustice in dealing with it, or subjected to the inquisition of a Grand Jury because such paper was alleged to have been issued under circumstances which in law might make it invalid as against the parties to it, he would occupy just such a position as I now hold.

I have no apprehension of any consequences which may attach to me personally from any action of the legal authorities, and am prepared to answer and meet everything which may be alleged against me, and I have no fear that the judgment of fair-minded men will hold me amenable for anything which I have done in the transaction which I have felt called upon thus publicly to notice. SAML. HALLETT.
June 19, 1862.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 19.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90; Reading Railroad, 28⅝; Morris Canal, 47; Long Island Railroad, 17; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 19, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 39 bbls. Ashes, 14,710 bbls. Flour, 219 bbls. and 40 bags Corn Meal, 180 bush. Wheat, 250 bushels Rye, 853 bushels Oats, 1,803 pkgs. Provisions, 1,445 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 75@$5 81¼ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, 70 bags Maracaibo at 21½c., and 50 bags Jamaica at 21c., ⅌ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Sales, 3,000 bxs., No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, on private terms.

COTTON—Is in good demand, and is stiffly held, at 31½c.@32c. for Middlings, ⅌ lb. Sales, 2,400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is a shade firmer to-day, especially for shipping brands, which are not plenty, and are in good request. The trade demand is also fair. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 17,100 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 15@$4 25; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 40@$4 75, chiefly at $4 50; Superfine Western, interior to choice, at $4 05@$4 25; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 40@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 45@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 10 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 15	@$4 25
Extra State	4 40	@ 4 75
Superfine Western	4 05	@ 4 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 40	@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15	@ 6 15
Extra Genesee	4 70	@ 6 75
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 60	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in demand and is firm; sales 1,000 bbls., at $4 95@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand at steady rates; sales 1,370 bbls. extra, at $4 45@$6 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $2 90 for Jersey, and $3 12½@$3 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 900 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat continues scarce, and buyers are holding off for fresh receipts by canal. Prices are essentially unaltered. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 41,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 02; Amber Western, $1 18; red Western, (Winter,) at $1 15; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 05@$1 06; Milwaukee Club, ordinary to prime, at 98c.@$1 04; Chicago Spring at 94c.@$1 ⅌ bush. Corn is quiet to-day, at steady prices. The available supply is very limited; sales 30,000 bushels, at 52½c.@53½c., chiefly at 53½c., for old Mixed Western; 48c.@52c. for new do.; 45c.@51c. for unsound new and old do.; 55c. for Yellow Western, and 56c. for Yellow Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye is inactive at 64c@75c. ⅌ bushel; sales, 1,100 bushels. Barley is unaltered; sales, 6,000 bushels Canada East at 70c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are in good request, at advanced prices, including Canada, at 43½c.@44½c.; Western, at 43c.@44½c.; and State at 44½c.@45c. ⅌ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at the four principal ports west of Buffalo for the week ending June 14.

Ports.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago	57,267	568,873	1,586,669	94,037	10,118	18,642
Milwaukee	12,941	596,430	3,074	4,687	381	5,000
Toledo	36,326	159,945	57,790	1,452	—	349
Detroit	5,874	42,420	14,488	8,626	911	—
Total	112,408	1,367,668	1,647,533	108,756	11,616	23,992
Prev's w'k	111,052	1,208,427	1,079,968	181,648	3,776	39,920

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago:

	June 14, 1862.	June 9, 1861.	June 15, '61.
Flour, bbls	56,187	59,495	35,250
Wheat, bush	1,168,664	846,766	442,022
Corn, bush	2,688,464	1,753,098	2,031,073

The following table, says the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, June 16, will show the receipts and shipments of wheat at Milwaukee last week, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the movement in the corresponding period last year:

	Receipts. 1862.	Receipts. 1861.	Shipments. 1862.	Shipments. 1861.
Past week	596,730	354,924	420,045	390,805
Since January	4,636,618	4,058,395	5,019,161	3,326,977

STOCK ON HAND.

	Bushels.
To the stock on hand Jan. 1	2,000,000
Add receipts since that date	4,936,618
Total	7,026,618
Deduct shipments since opening navigation	5,019,151
Stock on hand June 14	2,007,467

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Montreal, Jan. 1 to

	June 12, 1862.	June 13, 1861.	June 21, 1860.	June 16, 1859.
Flour, bbls	413,966	401,574	220,706	190,654
Wheat, bush	2,149,199	2,321,644	9,622	175,979
Corn, bush	171,711	34,768	21,627	68,912
Barley, bush	12,984	5,046	12,535	8,249
Peas, bush	154,056	493,862	218,219	4,696
Oatmeal, bbls	1,669	8,746	3,379	261
Oats, bush	8,494	33,801	7,791	21,549

Exports from Montreal via St. Lawrence, Portland and Boston, Jan. 1, to

	June 12, 1862.	June 13, 1861.	June 21, 1860.	June 16, 1859.
Flour, bbls	173,592	189,695	45,311	4,765
Wheat, bush	1,436,064	1,507,854	104,915	—
Corn, bush	122,530	7,605	24,363	—
Peas, bush	152,713	549,336	421,924	19,979
Oatmeal, bbls	1,844	10,130	8,858	20
Oats, bush	—	150,909	172,407	—

The Chicago *Tribune*, June 17, says: "Major KUNZ has placed on our table a sample of the new crop of Red Winter Wheat. It is a part of a field grown by Dr. J. S. CURTISS, at Undulation, Pulaski County, Ill. The Wheat was cut a week ago to-day, and is safely housed. The quality is excellent."

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand at 60c.@75c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in good request, at buoyant prices, including last year's crop, at 14c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

LUMBER—A good demand prevails for Eastern Spruce and Pine, in this market, at steady prices. The supply is not heavy, for the season, and the current arrivals are moderate. The Albany *Evening Journal* of the 18th inst. says: "The receipts for the week have been light, owing to the breaks at Fulton and Little Falls. These, however, were yesterday repaired, and last evening the boats commenced moving slowly. During the ensuing week, or as soon as boats are enabled to reach here from beyond the cause of detention, there will be a fair supply of Western and Northwestern Lumber, as the anticipated receipts are moderately large. Hemlock and Spruce have come in freely from the Champlain Canal. The general assortment in market, though somewhat broken, is fair, and will be speedily replenished by an ample supply which is expected during the coming week, now in transit and detained beyond the recent breaks in the Erie Canal. The sales to the East have been active during the week, and for shipping for Pines, Hemlock, &c. A better demand has also existed for white wood and hard woods, thus showing that furniture manufacturers are at work again. The shipments have been very large, and there is still a scarcity of vessels for Eastern ports. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to June 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	71,395,600	13,080	12,858	20,084,547
1861	37,593,931	8,616	252	16,451,030
1862	41,851,547	9,006	—	24,595,400

The *Chicago Times*, on the 17th inst., reviews the business in that market, during the preceding week, thus: "The receipts of lumber by lake during the past week, have increased very nearly 2,600,000 feet on the receipts of the week previous, but the market has not in consequence abated any of its firmness; on the contrary, good cargoes were firmly held to-day, and several dealers positively refused to sell at $8 50, preferring rather to put their cargoes on the dock. The demand is just as large as ever, and cargoes not only find ready sale on arrival, but if the receipts were double what they now are there would probably be no trouble in disposing of it all at the present figures. The receipts of shingles for the past week are more than double the receipts of the week previous, yet the market does not seem to be in the least relieved. The great majority of shingles now coming in have been already contracted for, and are not on the market. There are very few cargoes indeed offered for sale, and the market is very firm at an advance. The general range of prices for cargoes is $2 25@$2 40, but a few very superior brands are selling at $2 50@$2 75."

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 740 hhds., including Porto Rico at 35c.; Cuba Muscovado at 27c.@33c.; and Clayed Cuba at 23c.; also, by auction, 50 bbls. New-Orleans at 35½c.; and 25 hhds. Porto Rico, at 31c.@3cc. per gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine, which opened at $1 45, and closed at $1 40 per gallon, with sales of 75 bbls. Further sales could not be made, unless at even lower rates. 150 bbls. strained Resin were sold at $13@$13 50 per 310 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request at former prices. Sales 850 bbls., chiefly at $10 87½ for Mess, and $8 62½@$8 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request at 4½c.@4¾c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon rules dull and heavy. Lard continues in demand at former rates. Sales 900 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7½c.@8½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales 280 bbls. at $12 75@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 25@$13 for plain Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $16@$16 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is inactive at 9c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in limited demand at 4c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 1,500 bags East India, at $4 12½@$5 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 15,000 lbs. No. 1 Nutmegs and 1,000 bags Pepper on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, since our last, at a shade firmer prices; sales have been reported of 3,100 hhds., including Cuba at 6⅞c.@8⅛c., and Porto Rico at 7½c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined are active and buoyant.

TALLOW—Sales 50,000 lbs. at 8⅞c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 685 bbls., in lots, at 25½c.@26½c., ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The scarcity of breadstuffs checks the export movement, and the freight market is inactive, though rates are quoted higher. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10½d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ⅌ bush.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ⅌ tc.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d., and by steamer, 50s.; Butter and Cheese, 30s., and by steamer, 55s.@60s.; Oil, 30s.; Tallow, 25s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ⅌ bush.; Pork, 4s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ⅌ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ⅌ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., and 7s. ⅌ tierce; Beef, 6s. ⅌ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Oil Cake, 30s.; Bone, 32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—TEMPTATION—MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—THE SCARLET MANTLE—THE OLD GUARD—JUMBO JUM—THE BROKEN SWORD.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SIREN.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The War Department has received the important information, through a dispatch from Gen. MORGAN, dated the 18th inst., that Cumberland Gap, leading into East Tennessee, has been occupied by the National forces. Gen. MORGAN states that after great difficulty he reached a position near the Gap, and at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 18th he advanced to the Gap to attack the rebel forces, but was just in time to learn that their rear guard had left about four hours before his arrival

Capt. WETMORE arrived in Cleveland on Tuesday last from East Tennessee, having left there on the Saturday preceding. On the 12th, his battery, together with Gen. MORGAN'S command, about 6,000 effective men, crossed the Cumberland, and marched to the base of the Cumberland Mountains, about nineteen miles from the Gap. Up to last Saturday the only indications of the evacuation of Cumberland Gap by the rebels, were the striking of some tents, and the burning of huts, which they had used for Winter quarters.

Our correspondence from the army before Richmond, this morning, will be found unusually interesting and important, as indicating the exact position of affairs there, so far as it can be revealed without giving information improper to publish at present.

We learn from Fortress Monroe, that thirty more of the rebel guerrillas who made the demonstration in the rear of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, on Friday last, have been captured and brought down to Old Point from the White House, making fifty-four in all who have been captured—from which fact we infer that some of the rebels found it more difficult to get into their adventure than out of it. Two National sutlers are said to have been captured on Friday, one of whom had ten thousand and the other five thousand dollars, with which they were about to come North to obtain supplies.

We have received a Richmond *Examiner*, of June 12, which contains some matter of interest in addition to extracts which we have published from papers of later date. Editorially it states that the occupation of the city has sadly demoralized the rebel army. On the day before the battle in the Chickahominy the Provost-Marshal [illegible] to Richmond, and went to camp, between four and five thousand soldiers, and after the conflict had ceased, began the thoroughfares, it says, [illegible] and the hotel tables [illegible] with liquor." It remarks elsewhere, that JACKSON'S brilliant strokes do not seem to have changed Gen. MCCLELLAN'S plan of campaign, though they produced a profound impression in the North, and it warns its readers that MCCLELLAN will undoubtedly be "enormously reinforced." In one paragraph in the local column, it asserts, that "from the beginning to the end of the battles of May 30 and June 1, our troops drove the Yankees before them," and in another, describing the localities in and around which the tide of the contest ebbed and flowed, with consistent inconsistency, it says that part of the fighting on Sunday occurred two miles nearer the city than that of Saturday. Much credit is given to the "Ambulance Committee," a voluntary association of fifteen gentlemen, who, lanterns in hand, scoured the woods and swamps in the vicinity of the Seven Pines, the nights after the battles, and removed from the field at least two-thirds of the wounded. The *Examiner* asserts that the Government had made no provision whatever for the care of the wounded, and that had it not been for this Committee hundreds would have perished. It says that but one hundred and forty-two of the National wounded fell into the hands of the rebels in consequence of the thorough system which the Medical Department had organized for their care. Of this number, nine had died up to June 12.

The Board of Aldermen of Memphis have adopted a resolution asking Col. SLACK, the Military Commandant, to postpone the suppression of Confederate scrip for sixty days. Col. SLACK, at last accounts, had not decided whether or not to do so.

According to the St. Louis *Democrat*, trade with Memphis is opening handsomely, two steamers having already arrived from the latter place with good freights, four others being on the way. The *Democrat* learns that a great deal more sugar is coming to light every day than anybody had the least reason to suppose had been saved from destruction. Very ingenious methods of concealment had been resorted to, especially by some holders, loyal men. There is also considerable molasses in the city. The Government is a competitor for this, and loaded no less than 200 barrels on one boat. Cotton is showing itself more sparingly, but every day brings its entirely reliable report of lots here and there that will, in a very short time, be on the market. One very superior lot, owned by an out-and-out Secessionist, is near the city, and held at 25 cents, "gold, and nothing else." Many of the most substantial merchants there are loyal, and gladly welcome the approach of every new regiment that comes in. Some of them continued outspoken in their loyalty through all their trials, though often in danger therefrom. Memphis, the *Democrat* says, is undoubtedly very deficient in all articles entering extensively into family supplies, but merchants must remember that its population is not over 20,000 now, and be careful not, by extensive shipments, to make a glut. The planters and farmers are very shy as yet, and have not begun to come in for stocks. This cheerful news, it appears, is partially confirmed by the Memphis *Avalanche*, of June 14, which notes great activity on the river and about the levees. Gen. WALLACE'S advance had made its appearance, and the division under his command was soon expected. Confederate soldiers and officers continued to surrender themselves at the rate of thirty, forty, and even fifty a day.

A dispatch from White River Cut-off, in Arkansas, states that the gunboat *St. Louis* has reached that point without encountering any opposition. A rebel steamer had been captured, having on board 100 bales of cotton. The iron-clad rebel gunboat *Arkansas*, which escaped from Memphis before that city was captured, was reported to be in India Bay, and she was expected to show fight. The *Van Dorn* was reported to be up the Arkansas River.

Gen. HALLECK, by General Order No. 33, dated June 12, constitutes the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, east of the Tennessee River, except Forts Henry and Donelson, and such portions of North Alabama and Georgia as are, or may be occupied by our troops, into the District of Ohio, under Gen. BURLO, who is ordered to relieve the troops of Gen. GRANT'S command at Clarksville. The District of West Tennessee will include all that portion of the State West of the Tennessee River, and Forts Henry and Donelson.

Accounts from Gen. CURTIS' command have been received in St. Louis to the 13th, by telegraph. At that time a rebel gunboat was at Des Arc. The cavalry and mounted howitzers had a fight with the rebels on the previous day, near Jacksonport, routing them and killing and wounding some twenty rebels. Ten of the National force were wounded.

When last heard from, the rebel Gen. PRICE, with his Staff, was in Mobile, Ala. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE was at Meridian, Miss. Gen. W. B. SMITH has been appointed to the military district of Charleston, to take the place of Gen. HUGH W. MERCER, transferred to Savannah. Gen. LAWTON, of Savannah, has been transferred to the Department of Virginia.

Col. CAHILL, of the Ninth Connecticut Regiment, who has had but 700 men till recently, writes home that he has filled his regiment to the maximum standard (1,040) by recruiting loyal men in New-Orleans. The Thirteenth and Twelfth have also received additions in the same manner.

A dispatch from Boston yesterday announced that PIERRE SOULE and the late Sheriff of New-Orleans had arrived there, and had been confined in Fort Warren. Our local columns, however, contain the account of the incarceration of the two persons in question in Fort Lafayette, in New-York Harbor.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the House bill to change the port of entry of Brunswick, Geo., was passed. A motion to take up the resolution fixing the time of adjournment, was lost, 22 to 14. The bill defining the pay and emoluments of officers of the army was considered, and the amendment of the House striking out the section deducting ten per cent. from the pay of officers of the Government, etc., was concurred in. The Pacific Railroad bill was then debated until the adjournment. An amendment offered by Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, providing for the reservation of a certain amount of the bonds until the road is completed, was adopted.

In the House, the tender of League Island, near Philadelphia, for a naval station, was made by Mr. LEHMAN, of Pennsylvania, in behalf of the Municipality of the city. A resolution was adopted proposing the final adjournment of Congress on the 30th inst., should the Senate concur. A bill establishing a National foundry and naval depôts in the West, was reported from the Special Committee on National Defences, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill relating to claims for the loss and detention of property belonging to loyal citizens, and damage done thereto by United States troops, was considered until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Annual Commencement of the New-York University took place at Niblo's Theatre yesterday morning, in the presence of a very large and highly appreciative audience. The addresses of the graduates were received with marked favor, and the long list of honorary awards loudly applauded.

ROBERT FOWLER, Esq., the Treasurer of Maryland, has tendered to the Government her quota of the war tax, under the act of Congress of Aug. 5, 1861. Maryland has the credit of ranking as the second State which has promptly tendered the war tax—Pennsylvania having been the first.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday concurred with the Councilmen in the amendments to the ordinance organizing the St. Joseph's Hospital for wounded soldiers, under the care of the Sisters of Charity. Eighty thousand dollars is appropriated for the maintenance of the hospital, all bills incurred to be audited by the Committee on National Affairs.

It was expected that Maj.-Gen. POPE, his Assistant Adjutant-General, Maj. SPEED BUTLER, and his Aid-de-Camp, Maj. C. A. MORGAN, would arrive in St. Louis Wednesday evening.

The Wisconsin State Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 17th, after a short session of two weeks. Nothing of public interest was accomplished except the repeal of the Personal Liberty laws. The tax question was indefinitely postponed.

Col. D. E. WOOD, of the Fourteenth Regiment, wounded at Shiloh, died at his residence at Fon du Lac, Wis., on the 17th, of typhoid fever.

The Stock Market fluctuated violently yesterday, New-York Central as high as 95, as low as 93½, and closing 93¾ @ cent., and the other Railways in proportion. The Government Stocks were higher than on Wednesday, and Gold went up to 106½ @ cent. Exchange 117¾.

A fair business was transacted in Flour yesterday at somewhat firmer rates for shipping brands. Grain was quiet, in the absence of river receipts. Provisions were in moderate request, as were also Metals, Tallow and Whisky. The market for Spirits Turpentine was much lower and dull. A lively demand prevailed for Cotton, Spices, Fire Crackers, East India Rice, Molasses and Sugar—the latter article at slightly advanced prices. Limited freight engagements were reported. Other branches of trade exhibited no new features.

THE FACT ABOUT ENLISTMENTS.—A rumor comes from Philadelphia to the effect that Secretary STANTON has again called on the Governors of States to know how many men they can at once supply to reinforce the army. We greatly doubt that any such requisition has been made. It is but a fortnight since the Secretary of War countermanded the call for the State militia, to which a hundred thousand men responded on the word. We presume that what Mr. STANTON is now looking after, is the last quota of fifty thousand men, the enlistment of which, for three years or the war, was authorized six weeks ago. These, as we have before noted, are to fill up regiments, and form a reserve corps. Owing to recent misunderstandings, however, this number has not yet been filled up. Let it be done forthwith. If a hundred thousand more are really wanted, let Mr. STANTON distinctly say so, and they will be forthcoming.

Richmond—And Then?

The rapid completion of the tremendous preparations which MCCLELLAN has made for the discomfiture and confusion of the rebels before Richmond, authorizes a belief that hardly a week will pass before a great battle shall have decided the event of the war. Of the reinforcements received and dispositions made by the Union General, it is improper to speak. It is enough to know he heads an army numerically and physically the strongest in the New World, that in point of artillery and munitions he has vastly the advantage of the enemy; and that there is to be no such thing as a "siege of Richmond," and especially is there to be no such thing as defeat. Gen. MCCLELLAN will attack the rebels in their encampments, drive them back with artillery and the bayonet, and enter the rebel Capital close on the heels of their broken and flying columns. To effect this, our gallant General conceives himself abundantly competent, a faith, we have reason to know, shared to the fullest extent by his officers and men.

Assuming, therefore, the acquisition of Richmond, it becomes a question of the profoundest interest to foregather, as far as practicable, the subsequent course of the war. We may have a decided policy marked out; but the movements of a victorious army are vexatiously dependent upon those of the vanquished, and until we know definitely the plans of the insurgent leaders, it is in vain we fabricate the most elaborate strategical projects, and determine upon the most complex and apparently indefeasible combinations. The shrewdest player at chess is often baffled by the very folly and inconsequence of his adversary. The rebels, however, are not wholly destitute of method in their lunacy; and if we may confide in a revelation made through a Nassau paper, and since very generally circulated in the South, they have a very clear and well-defined plan for maintaining the war at least through the months of Summer and early Fall. Richmond taken, they propose a retirement to the mountains. Scattered while the hot weather prevails among the Alleghanies and the elevated grounds in their neighborhood, they propose to recruit and remodel their army for a winter campaign, leaving the Union forces to perish along the unwholesome seaboard. With the aid of innumerable guerrilla parties they expect to keep enough of the open country clear of the enemy to leave them abundant supplies, and not wholly without means of communication with the coast, where, from time to time, the British vessels, bearing arms and munitions, will land those always necessary stores. The Union forces, it is calculated, may object to this arbitrary partition of the Southern territory, and will insist upon fighting their way into the hills, and exposing themselves to the ruinous odds of a contest with a foe entrenched in every advantage of position. In this ill-advised warfare, the gain will be steadily in favor of the rebels. They will destroy, discourage, and demoralize their antagonists, at the same time they secure the prestige of success to themselves, without exposure or loss. And if when Winter arrives, the National Government is not weary of a contest so ruinous, the rebels will be in a capital condition to resume an offensive policy in the lowlands.

While such is in all likelihood the matured programme of the rebel managers, we are not aware that any counter-policy has been fixed upon by our Government. What that policy should be can hardly be a topic of question. The idea of prosecuting an active campaign in the Gulf States during the heats of midsummer is, of course, impracticable. The climate and disease would mow down our ranks with far more terrible certainty than would the guns of an enemy; while used to climate and country, the rebels would not only evade disease, but make such admirable improvement of their topographical knowledge as to defy the pursuit of a perishing and disheartened soldiery. All the odds of such a contest would be adverse. The nation, watching the profitless and fatal mistake of our rulers, would grow weary of the war, and respond to the calculations of the rebels, by clamoring for peace. The alternative of this mistaken course is obviously a pause in active field operations during the Summer. Let the enemy be surrounded by an impenetrable cordon by land as well as by sea. Perfect the blockade. Strengthen every position thus far gained on land, so as to hold it securely. Sever all railroad connections within reach, so that reinforcements and supplies can only reach the enemy with the utmost difficulty. Draw in as narrowly as possible the circuit of the Union army. Let vigilance, while the Summer lasts, take the place of energy. When the rebel Capital shall be ours, delay will be the ally of the North. Every hour the rebels suffer under the opprobrium of that loss, will weaken and disorganize them; while the moral gain to the Union cause can only be endangered by persistence in an active warfare, sure to be attended with disaster and constant failure.

Whatever may be the plans of the rebels, the path of our duty is plainly set forth. It is to place the army for the Summer in a posture of vigilant repose, at once refreshing its strength and refilling its ranks, while the enemy is left to the decomposition sure to result from his compulsory inaction. When Autumn comes, a result of this wise policy will be that there will, in all human probability, be no enemy to contend with.

THE NEW ISSUE OF DEMAND NOTES—GOVERNMENT ITS OWN ARTIST.—The bill authorizing the new emission of Demand Notes will, it is confidently anticipated, pass through Congress without difficulty. It should not pass, however, without a provision strongly recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. The business of engraving and printing the notes should be reserved to the Government itself, and not farmed out to companies who realize enormous profits on the currency. One-half the profit on the printing of one hundred millions of notes would furnish the Treasury with an establishment complete in every particular for engraving and printing bonds, certificates of debt, and these notes, in style far more elegant and secure than those executed by the American Bank Note Company. It is notorious that upon the present Government bills dies are used which had been previously and currently used upon bank notes, and, we are credibly assured, those very dies have been perfectly reproduced upon counterfeit bills. It is of the highest importance to a currency now a permanent part of the financial machinery of the country, that the work should be as near perfection as possible, and that all the designs should be peculiar to the Government scrip. This can be easily and cheaply effected, by the Government coining its own paper as it coins the precious metals. Let some member, who has a trifling regard to economy and to the protection of the public and the Treasury against wholesale counterfeiting, see that the bill is amended so that the notes shall be engraved and printed in the Treasury building.

Spain and Spanish America.

We find in *La Cronica*, of this week, a full and correct account of the Prim banquet, which took place in this city on the evening of the 18th inst. There were present, on the occasion, the representatives of Spain, Gen. PRIM the distinguished guest, and Señor TASSARA, resident Spanish Minister in Washington; the Ministers and Consuls of nearly every Spanish-American Republic, and prominent Spanish residents in this City.

Thus, Spain and Spanish America, so far as they could by representation, came together at New-York. This representation, of the same race, religion and customs, gathered around the festive board to do honor to a distinguished statesman and General of Spain. Exalted sentiment prevailed throughout the banquet. The old Spanish chivalry and pride of race gushed up through generous wine in perfect jets, casting a roseate hue over the proceedings. It was "hail fellow well met," and good cheer all round. All were friends and brothers. Everybody loved everybody, nobody meant to hurt anybody in Mexico, and the future of Old Spain and the Spanish-American Republics was painted in rose color. Señor TASSARA, in replying to the toast in honor of the Queen of Spain, expressed the greatest confidence that the regeneration of the Spanish race in both hemispheres was at hand, and, in conclusion, proposed, "The two Spains regenerated; that of America and of Europe, who here meet in a close and fraternal embrace." But we do not discover in Señor TASSARA'S remarks the slightest allusion to the purposes and intentions of his Queen and Government in fitting out that expedition to Mexico, but which Gen. PRIM in his remarks so bluntly expresses by the following words: "Never my Queen nor my country, from the first moment in which this expedition was projected to the present in which I have the honor to address you, never, gentlemen, have they entertained the idea of attacking the independence of Mexico. I say never, for as Spain was the first to respect, she will be the first to make repected the liberty of Mexico." This, taken in connection with facts which are now historical, we must regard as rather a tough statement. It requires some new facts and the finest kind of logic to receive this assertion of Gen. PRIM in its direct sense. So far as Gen. PRIM himself is concerned, however, we have full confidence in the sincerity of his remarks. His antecedents and his recent acts in Mexico are our vouchers for his truth and honesty. In 1858, when a member of the Spanish Cortes, he staved off a war against Mexico, and showed himself a true friend to that country, to liberty and progress; and in the recent expedition to Mexico he certainly evinced an unflinching determination to carry out the principles by which he was guided and the views he expressed years ago. The appointment of Gen. PRIM by the Spanish Government to head the Spanish part of the raid on Mexico is one of the mysteries of the tripartite coalition. It may have been to propitiate the Democratic Party in Spain, of which PRIM is the idol, but which looked with no favoring eye on the expedition. It is upon Gen. PRIM that the favorable results of the tripartite coalition to this continent, and the unfavorable results to the Allies, have turned. Fate has singled out the General as a marked man. He will either be at the head of a new order of things in his own country, or a banished, but distinguished and powerful citizen of some portion of Spanish America.

But if the representation which we find gathered at the banquet in honor of the distinguished Spanish General was a representation of the same race, religion, manners and customs, it was a representation of two totally different and distinct political systems—one monarchical, the other republican—and which have been clashing in the most violent and unhappy manner for the last forty years. Herein lies the interest and significance of the reunion, which, under ordinary circumstances, would be of no particular public moment, but which, in view of the history of the past and the state of affairs at present, we consider quite extraordinary and well worthy universal attention.

The Spanish Minister, Señor TASSARA, said, in his remarks: "One of those visions has become a reality, and that vision is Spain rising in the world; the Spain that in other days was the greatest among the great; that has contributed so immensely to civilization and to history; that—in America, I may say without boasting—has given a world to the world." [*Estrepitosas aplausas.*] Now all this is very fine and very grand, and, in one sense, all true; but we take the liberty of giving a different interpretation to some of the words uttered by the distinguished representative of Spain, from that which he intended.

Spain was the greatest among the great, and she opened the New World to the Old. But as to civilization, there is some reason to believe Spain left the New World worse than she found it. The tribute Spain has paid to the history of this continent is certainly immense, but it is the blackest and bloodiest page ever contributed to the great book of human history by any nation called civilized or Christian. As a natural consequence, the power of Spain fell, and she was obliged to abandon the countries she had conquered, bearing the hatred of the nations she had enslaved, which hatred, it is well known, exists throughout Spanish America in all its original vigor at the present day. At this very banquet there was the Minister from Peru, whose Independence Spain has not even yet acknowledged. There was also the Consul from Venezuela, to which people the hatred of the Spaniards is so great, that they once treated them like dogs; and there was the Minister from Mexico, whose independence Spain has never acknowledged at heart, and whose people the Spaniards even now look upon as their slaves. The least said the better, therefore, about Spanish history and civilization on this continent, for purposes of self-gratulation and future prospects.

The great question now is, will Spain follow the path marked out for her in Spanish America by Gen. PRIM? Will she, by a course of aggression, continue to merit the hatred of all Spanish America, or will she receive as intended, and cultivate, the sentiment so well expressed by Señor ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, at the dinner, in the following words: "The Conde DE REUS arrived in Mexico as an enemy, and four months' residence in the country sufficed to cause him to leave as a friend, without firing a single gun, and having gained completely for himself and his country the hearts of the Mexicans."

Spain must take an immense stride forward to come up to the spirit that prevailed at the banquet given in honor of her distinguished General, and to follow the path marked out by him in Spanish America. We hope she will be able to do all this; but we fear she will find it a very difficult matter to accomplish, in view of the unfortunate complications that must inevitably grow out of the tripartite coalition against Mexico, and her inability at present to sympathize with republican institutions.

Death of the Historian Buckle.

The death of Mr. BUCKLE will perhaps come home with more *personal* grief to his readers on this side the Atlantic than to his British fellow-countrymen. The whole form of his genius was essentially democratic, and there was something in his bold, aggressive nature, his contempt of tradition and routine and his catholic sympathies, that won strangely on our transatlantic temper. The next volume (the third) of his *History of Civilization*, was moreover to have been occupied with the United States, and if he had been spared, it was his intention this Summer, to have paid a visit to our country, as he thought to find here the best illustrations of the laws of *the distribution of knowledge*. It is perhaps allowable, therefore, to indulge a feeling of grief that cold obstruction should have fallen on this bright genius who has imported science into History, and from whom we had reason to expect so much.

Like MACAULAY, BUCKLE leaves behind him only a splendid fragment—a glorious torso, not a completed and rounded work of art. Indeed, such was the vast scope of his scheme—from so cosmic a range did he find it necessary to draw his inductions—that the two volumes of the *History of Civilization in England* which Mr. BUCKLE has left behind, were but a portion of the *introduction*—but the *propylæum* of a temple which the building brain had planned, and which there are no hands now in all the world fit to execute. This superficial similitude apart, however, there is no resemblance between the two modern historians, each respectively the type of a school of historical composition: MACAULAY, the brilliant annalist and unrivaled painter of historical composition; BUCKLE, the severe analyst, to whom events were only interesting as food for philosophic generalizations, and social phenomena but subjects for scientific induction.

We have no mind here to touch on what are considered the faults and failings of Mr. BUCKLE. Undoubtedly he had his own. He offended fearfully both the Scotch and the Scotch Kirk; just as he offended the High Church tories, aristocrats, beaurocrats, professors and pedants. A rough and terrible iconoclast, no doubt; but let that pass.

He has inaugurated a new method in History; and it is not too much to say that no historical composition henceforth can escape the influence of his genius. We can well apply to BUCKLE'S *History of Civilization* the proud title which THUCYDIDES claimed for his *History of the Peloponnesian War*—"a possession forever."

THE GATEWAY OF EAST TENNESSEE.—Our troops are truly and actually in possession of Cumberland Gap at last. On Wednesday morning, at 1 o'clock, while all New-York and all the country were asleep, four brigades of our gallant Southwestern soldiers took up their line of march, amid darkness, solitude and the wild mountains, for the famous Gap—the key of East Tennessee. They arrived there probably in the gray dawn of the morning—for they had not a very long march to make—expecting to find the foe; but they found that the foe had fled, and that this important position was ours without a battle.

A year ago the capture of this position would have thrilled the country with joy. Its capture a year ago would have saved the life of many a Unionist in East Tennessee. It does not, at first sight, look so important in its bearing upon the war now as it did then; but, if we mistake not, it will be found to be vitally important still. In the first place, in its relations to East Tennessee. Our troops will, doubtless, advance at once upon Knoxville—for there is no purpose whatever in our holding Cumberland Gap itself—and in conjunction with Gen. MITCHEL, who is near Chattanooga, will scatter and destroy the detachments of rebel troops who are still in East Tennessee; and thereby give liberty to that long-persecuted people, and bring the whole State, from the mountains to the Mississippi River, under the loyal rule of Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON.

The capture of the Gap is vitally important, considering its proximity to the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, and considering the relations of that road and the country through which it threads, to the rebel army at Richmond. The holding of that railroad will cut off one of the most feasible lines of retreat of the rebels, and by advancing eastward upon it some distance from Knoxville, we will dry up a great source of their supplies, and in conjunction with the forces of FREMONT, BANKS and SIGEL, can operate directly upon their rear.

Our troops did not, of course, spend a single day at the Gap, but doubtless pushed forward at once to Jonesborough or Knoxville, and are now probably in a fair way of achieving both these important objects. We shall probably soon see the effect of this and other quiet movements now being made, upon JEFF. DAVIS'S main army at Richmond.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Progress of the Pacific Railroad Bill.

The Proposed Camp of Instruction at Annapolis.

THE CASE OF BEN. WOOD.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 19.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Pacific Railroad bill is still under discussion in the Senate. It will undoubtedly pass by a decided majority. The general features of the bill are approved, but an unfriendly feeling is manifested in some quarters, in an effort to keep back part of the loan until the road is finished, when, of course, it could be of no assistance, the money being needed to build the road as it progresses. The reason given is that the central portion of the road may not be built, yet the objectors unwisely propose to counteract that danger by a policy which must make the construction of that portion more difficult.

THE CHARGES AGAINST BEN. WOOD.

The Judiciary Committee of the House are vigorously prosecuting the investigation of the charges against Representative BEN. WOOD. It is openly asserted that enough will be proven against the accused to warrant his expulsion from the House. Among other allegations against Mr. W., it is rumored that an agent recently went South under his pass, which was everywhere recognized by the rebel powers.

THE NEW-YORK ALLOTMENTS.

Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, one of the United States Allotment Commissioners for New-York, arrived here to-day for the purpose of overcoming some slight difficulties in the working of the Allotment law. There will probably be little trouble in his securing the end he desires.

VOLUNTEERS IN THE NATIONAL SERVICE.

Attorney-Gen. BATES, at the request of the Secretary of War, has just prepared an elaborate opinion touching the relations of Governors of States to volunteers in the National service. The question arose out of certain proceedings of the Governor of Kansas, in deposing Col. WEER, of the Fourth Kansas Regiment, and consolidating his command with other troops, and the revoking of these acts by Secretary STANTON. The Attorney-General sustains the action of the Secretary, and in the course of his opinion takes occasion to point out the illegality of the present mode of making appointments in the volunteer service, and the limit to which the powers of Governors extend. He says:

"Recognizing the constitutional reservation of the appointment of officers referred to, Congress, in the act of July 22, 1861, has provided that when vacancies occur in any of the companies of volunteers, the officers as high as Captain shall be elected to fill them by the men of such companies, and when vacancies in the regiments occur, above the rank of Captain, they shall be filled by the votes of the commissioned officers of such regiment, and all officers so elected shall be commissioned by the Governors of the States, or by the President of the United States. But this does not, by the remotest implication, give to the Governor who may commission an officer the right to depose him when he is once elected, commissioned and received into the service of the United States. By the section just quoted, the right to take away the commission is in a certain case given to the commander of a separate department, or a detached army, with the approval of the President, but it is nowhere given to the Governor of a State, and in my opinion it does not exist."

THE LAW OF FURLOUGHS.

According to a general order just published, furloughs will not be given by Captains of companies, or a furlough from such authority will not relieve a soldier from the charge of desertion. Enlisted men absent from their regiments without proper authority, are in fact deserters, and not only forfeit all pay and allowances, but are subject to the penalties awarded by law to such offenders. No plea of sickness, or other cause not officially established, and no certificate of a physician in civil life, unless it be approved by some officer acting as a military commander, will hereafter avail to remove the charge of desertion, or procure arrears of pay when a soldier has been mustered as absent from his regiment without leave.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND has, within the past five days, provided fifteen thousand beds for the sick and wounded in hospitals here and in Northern cities. He has sent Dr. VOLLUM, one of the newly appointed Medical Inspectors, to the army of the Potomac, to relieve Dr. TAIPLER. This change could not be made until now, the Medical Inspectors having been confirmed by the Senate only within the present week. The complaints heretofore existing will, therefore, at once be remedied.

THE PENNSYLVANIANS.

The adjourned meeting of Pennsylvanians to-night perfected their organization. $1,300 have already been collected. They intend to extend their field of operations, and will send committees to the army of the Potomac, to attend to the sick and wounded there as well as in Washington.

THE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Gen. WOOL has not yet fixed upon the precise locality of the proposed camp of instruction near Annapolis, nor have the contemplated arrangements been perfected. The name of Brig.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD, of New-York City, now commanding a brigade in Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S corps of the army of the Potomac, is prominently mentioned in connection with the position of chief of infantry in the camp. Gen. BUTTERFIELD holds the position of Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular army, and enjoys a high reputation as a tactitian and disciplinarian.

THE REBEL MARYLAND REGIMENT.

The rebel Maryland regiment is said to have lost upward of one hundred killed and wounded in the battles of Cross Keys and Port Republic. Several of them were also taken prisoners, and have arrived at Washington.

THE BLOCKADE.

English papers, by the last steamer, assert that the *Circassian*, condemned for attempting to run the blockade, could not have entered our Southern ports on account of her great draft of water; but it is known to the Government that the *Circassian* was not only bound to Charleston, but the facts show that she could easily have entered New-Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Savannah, Charleston, or Wilmington. The vessel and cargo are valued at about $1,400,000. After paying all the expenses of the Prize Court, which, it is said, are very extravagant, one-half of the remainder goes to the Government and the other moiety to the officers and crew of the vessel which seized the prize.

THE CONDEMNATION OF PRIZES.

Congress has inquired why the Prize Courts of Philadelphia and New-York do not take action toward condemning some of the rebel vessels which have been captured. The result of the inquiry may produce facts of a startling character.

SEAMEN WANTED.

Three or four thousand seamen for the naval service are immediately wanted. At present there are only thirty-nine men available in all of New-England. The question is asked, "Where are the New-England fishermen?"

THE SCOTT CAVALRY.

The Scott Cavalry Regiment, 999 strong, com-

manded by Col. Swain, was reviewed, to-day, by the President, Secretary Stanton, and Gen. Wadsworth. The column also passed through the principal streets. It was the third time the regiment had been mounted, but the horses were under excellent subjugation, which is due to the fact that most of the men are excellent horsemen.

MAIL SERVICE TO HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

The Post-office Department has concluded an arrangement with the Hamburg, Bremen and Liverpool lines of transatlantic steamers, by which the fastest steamers of each of those lines are accepted for the United States Mail service throughout the year, thus securing a fast steamer for the conveyance of the mails on each of the United States sailing days, viz.: on Saturdays from New-York, and on Wednesdays from Southampton or Liverpool. This arrangement, so long desired by the Department, will give increased efficiency to the United States Mail steamship service, and prove of great advantage to the commercial interests of this country and Europe.

POST-OFFICE OF BEAUFORT, N. C.

The Post-office Department reopened, to-day, the Post-office at Beaufort, N. C., being the first Post-office regularly reëstablished since the occupation of that place by the United States forces.

THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Porter and Rev. Jos. Scudder waited upon the President this morning, and presented the resolutions of the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, adopted at the recent meeting at Syracuse. The resolutions express a warm sympathy with the Government and confidence in the President. They were cordially received by Mr. Lincoln, and he assured Messrs. Porter and Scudder of his hearty appreciation of the action of the Synod.

THE PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

A delegation from the Pennsylvania yearly meeting of Progressive Friends will have an audience with the President to-morrow morning, to present a memorial adopted by their Society, in favor of removing the cause of the war by declaring universal emancipation as a military necessity. The delegation is composed of venerable Friends of both sexes.

EXCHANGING PRISONERS.

It is believed that a correspondence is now progressing relative to a general exchange of prisoners.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The question has been raised in Kansas as to the right of the Governor of that State to perform his official functions, he being under impeachment. The case will probably be brought, in some manner, to the attention of the Courts. Another question is much discussed in Kansas, namely, whether the Lieutenant-Governor can act as Governor in the temporary absence of that official—the Lieutenant-Governor of that State having recently assumed Gubernatorial functions under such circumstances, and some of his official acts being declared null and void. Attorney-General Bates, to whom the case has been referred, is understood to be of the opinion that the temporary absence of the Governor does not necessarily clothe the next in power with authority to perform the duties appertaining to his office.

THE NEW-YORK SEVENTY-FIRST.

It is stated that the men of the New-York Seventy-first Regiment are, without exception, ready and anxious to serve three months wherever the Government may send them, but that several of the field and line officers prefer that the regiment should return to New-York, rather than go beyond their present location.

GEN. M'DOWELL.

Gen. McDowell is reported to have been seriously injured, to-day, by the falling of his horse.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

A resolution to adjourn on the 30th inst. was, to-day, carried in the House by a large majority. It is doubtful whether the Senate will agree, and the theory that the House can adjourn, leaving the latter body in session, is incorrect. The branches are like the Siamese Twins, inseperable.

GALES AND SEATON.

The proposition to donate Gales & Seaton the sum of $35,000 as a compensation for copies of the *Annals of Congress*, was renewed in the House to-day. On the motion to appropriate the amount, there was a tie vote, and the Speaker voting in the negative it was lost. A motion to reconsider and lay on the table was not carried, and it is feared the matter may come up again in the morning. It will be remembered that the Thirty-sixth Congress voted Gales & Seaton $250,000 for the *American State Papers*. The firm now claims that amount. In view of the resolution of the other day which was afterward rescinded, they had advanced their arrangements for printing the *Annals*, and will suffer serious loss if the order is withdrawn.

HOW CONTRABANDS ARE TREATED AT YORKTOWN.

Headquarters Military Governor, Yorktown, Va., June, 14, 1862.

General Orders No. 9.—For the better government of this department, it is ordered that all negroes, "contraband" or otherwise, within the limits of this command, shall be under the immediate charge and control of the Provost-Marshal, who will superintend all details for labor issued from these headquarters, and be held responsible for the proper care and comfort of the men detailed. He will not suffer details to labor for a longer period than ten hours each day, nor to be worked upon Sundays, excepting in cases of extreme necessity, and then only upon special direction from the headquarters. He will not suffer the men so detailed to be deprived of, nor be detained unnecessarily from their regular meals at any time, and will adopt such other measures and regulations as may be demanded by equity and justice, to secure the welfare and comfort of the negro population generally.

It is further specially ordered, that when not so on duty, all the negroes be allowed full liberty to enjoy their innocent amusements without any illegal or improper interruption or molestation from any source whatever. By order of

JAMES. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General and Military Governor.
Cyrus S. Haldeman, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

JAUNDICED VIEWS OF A CIVILIAN.

Washington, D. C., Wednesday, June 18, 1862.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The statement having got into the newspapers (doubtless through the vigilance of those itinerant Congressmen, who go down weekly to "look after things" on the Peninsula) that Gen. McClellan had not turned a certain house into a hospital, no ordinary excitement was created in the military circles of Washington. With his "characteristic energy," the Secretary of War at once opened a telegraphic correspondence with Gen. McClellan on the subject; and that faithful officer, with characteristic fidelity to his Chief at the War Department, suspended the study of his advance upon Richmond, and addressed himself to the consideration of the vastly more important matter of hospital arrangements at "White House" Point. After a full investigation of the case by the Medical Director of the army, it was announced by Gen. McClellan to the Secretary of War that the house in question would not accommodate more than twenty-five patients, and it followed, of course, that it would not be possible to detail a Surgeon to every hospital, if such small establishments were set up.

This answer was not regarded as satisfactory, and a resolution was introduced in the House on Monday, directing the Secretary of War to probe the palpable dereliction of Gen. McClellan, in this matter, to the bottom. A member stated that the report, in regard to the incapacity of the building to contain over twenty-five patients, was a mere evasion, inasmuch as there were stables, cabins, corn-cribs and other appurtenant structures to a Virginia farm-house that would shelter considerably more. The belief was evidently entertained by the hospital advocates that Gen. McClellan had neglected to convert this house into a hospital, on account of a latent sympathy with its rebel proprietor. The excited patriotism of all such was quieted by the declaration of a member on the floor, that our "energetic Secretary of War" had telegraphed a "peremptory order" to the Commander of the Army of the Potomac to convert this building into a hospital, whether he thought it fit for the purpose or not.

This weighty matter being disposed of, Gen. McClellan again has permission to turn his thoughts to the siege of Richmond. It is gratifying to the country to feel, as they must, that while the degree of vigilance over the army of the Potomac is maintained, which this little incident betokens, there will be no danger of McClellan or "any other man" coming short of his whole duty.

There was a well-grounded apprehension existing in some quarters yesterday, that a Virginian of at least doubtful loyalty, near Richmond, had been permitted to charge a Union soldier three shillings for a quart of milk, when one shilling would have been more than the fellow deserved; but inasmuch as no inquiry has been moved in Congress, and no telegraphic order from the War Department has reached Gen. McClellan requiring him to explain his reasons for permitting so unusual an extortion in his camp, the probability is that there is a shade of a doubt thrown over the transaction.

Gen. McClellan's friends are not in the least annoyed by the close supervision of all his acts exercised by Congress and the War Department. It has at no time been intended that he should devote his entire energies and abilities to the work of capturing Richmond; and in requiring him to attend personally to hospital details at the White House and other points between Richmond and Washington, the Government only gets from him what it is entitled to—*his whole time.*

I presume you have seen the dispatch from Mount Jackson, in the Shenandoah Valley, stating that Stonewall Jackson has been "strongly reinforced," and is about to return, sweeping Fremont and his army across the Potomac, as he swept away Banks and his men. To make this story perfectly sure, the dispatch adds that Secessionists have arrived from Jackson's headquarters, and *say so.* Now, this is hardly the fair thing toward Gen. Banks. No kind-hearted "Secessionist" ever came to the camp of the Massachusetts General and gave him warning of Jackson's approach. On the contrary, the rebel chieftain burst upon Banks as a wolf upon a fold, and scattered his army to the four winds. The amenities of the war are increasing, however, daily, and this timely hint to Fremont to leave or be ready for a fight, may be taken as an evidence of the fact. The courteous act of Stonewall Jackson will doubtless be reciprocated, and no advance will hereafter be made upon any part of the enemy's lines without first sending trusty heralds to tell him of our coming.

I have heard civilians express the opinion in Washington that no reliance is to be placed in the promise of Jackson's instant return to the Shenandoah Valley with reinforcements—that the story is a rebel trick to give the Secretary of War a fresh panic and induce him to withdraw McClellan's army from Richmond in order to defend the crossing at Williamsport and Harper's Ferry. But the military authorities of the War Department do not think so. They are really of the opinion that Jackson is exceedingly anxious to "hold, possess and occupy" the Shenandoah Valley until the wheat crop in that region is harvested, in order to secure bread for Richmond. In an agricultural point of view this theory is specious, for the wheat-fields of the Valley will, undoubtedly, be ripening for the harvest before long, and wheat is easily converted into br[illegible]. What adds to the firmness of the War Department's opinions on this subject is the fact that there is a new Military Adviser there. Gen. Hitchcock retired more than a month ago from that post, for some unpublished reason, and, I learn, was succeeded by a Mr. Buckingham, who was once Adjutant-General of the State Militia of Ohio. This gentleman brings a large experience to the support of the War Department, particularly in matters of food and forage—the arm of the military with which he was connected in the West, being known as the "*Corn-Stalk* Militia." His views of the Shenandoah Valley are therefore valuable. With the present prudent surroundings of our Washington military councils, you may rest assured, that for the present, "all is well"—unless you should perchance hear something to the contrary.

YORK.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Thursday, June 19.

The Senate met at 11 A. M.

The Vice-President was absent, and Mr. Foot, of Vermont, (Rep.,) was chosen President *pro. tem.*

On Motion of Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Rep.,) the bill from the House to change the port of entry of Brunswick, Ga., was taken up and passed.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Maryland, (Dem.,) moved to take up the resolution fixing the time of adjournment.

The motion was lost by yeas, 14; nays, 22.

On Mr. Wilson's (Massachusetts, Rep.,) motion the bill defining the pay and emoluments of officers of the army was taken up.

On the question of concurring in the amendment of the House, striking out the section deducting ten per cent. from the pay of officers of the Government, civil and military, during the present rebellion, and reducing the mileage of members of Congress fifty per cent,

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) opposed concurrence. He thought this slight attempt at reform ought not to be concurred in.

The amendment of the House was concurred in by Yeas, 29; Nays, 12.

Yeas—Messrs. Browning, Carlile, Clark, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kennedy, Lane of Kansas, Latham, McDougal, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Stark, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wilson of Missouri.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Collamer, Doolittle, King, Lane of Indiana, Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Wade, Willey, Wright.

So the section was stricken out.

The Pacific Railroad bill being the special order, it was taken up.

Mr. Collamer's amendment providing for the reservation of a certain amount of the bonds until the road is completed, was adopted.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the Leavenworth and Pawnee branch roads.

This was agreed to by yeas 22, nays 14.

Mr. Clark then moved to strike out the provision for the Sioux City branch roads.

Messrs. McDougall, of California, (Opp.,) and Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) argued against cutting off the branches, as they were necessary to the main road.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, (Rep.,) said the Government was undertaking to build a great road across the continent, but the moment we approach the Mississippi River we are held at bay, day after day, by local interests, which demand that each must have a branch leading to the main road. We cannot get the road unless we will consent to have five or six outlets. He was willing that the Northwest should have a point of outlet, but he saw no necessity for more than one.

Messrs. Harlan and Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) contended that the Sioux City Branch was a very important one.

Mr. Clark said that it made no difference whether they struck out the Sioux City branch and Omaha branch.

After further discussion, Mr. Clark modified his amendment so as to strike out the Omaha branch roads.

Mr. Clark's amendment, as modified, striking out the provision for the Omaha Branch road, was rejected—Yeas, 16; Nays, 23.

Mr. Clark offered an amendment making the point of connection of the Hannibal and St. Joseph branch with the Kansas road, not to exceed fifty miles west of the Missouri River. Rejected.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered an amendment setting apart the proceeds of the public lands in alternate sections for the benefit of the proposed Northern Pacific Railroad. Lost—Yeas, 13; Nays, 23.

Mr. King, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to adjourn. Lost—Yeas, 17; Nays, 20.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to reconsider the vote on Mr. Collamer's amendment, pending which motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, June 19.

Mr. Lehman, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented the tender of the Philadelphia Municipality of League Island for a Navy-yard. He said the city had purchased it for $310,000, and offered the land as a free gift to the Government. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted by 103 against 28, proposing, the Senate concurring, the adjournment of Congress on the 30th June.

Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee on the Defence of the Northern Lakes, reported a bill establishing at Chicago a National Foundry for the manufacture and repair of ordnance and munitions of war, and appropriating $200,000 for the purpose; also establishing naval dépôts and navy-yards on Lake Erie, Michigan and Ontario, and appropriating $250,000 therefor. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Walton, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to pay out of the contingent fund about $35,000 to carry into effect the resolution of May last, for the purchase of certain Congressional books from Gales & Seaton, the order for the books having been filled by them before the rescinding resolution was passed.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion negatived by three majority.

The resolution was rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker, there having been a tie vote.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill relating to claims for the loss and detention of property belonging to loyal citizens, and damage done thereto by the troops of the United States during the present rebellion.

Mr. Webster, of Maryland, (Union,) spoke of the importance of this measure, and of the losses sustained by citizens of the Border States, which necessarily succeeded their occupation by our troops, where animals must have forage, and where forests had to be cut down for fuel and buildings occupied as soldiers' quarters. While the loyal people do not complain, they look to the Government for speedy redress, which is their right. The bill provides for loyal citizens, to indemnify them for property taken for the use of the United States, and Commissioners to investigate the claims, with power to hold their meetings at the most convenient points. The reports on all cases, with the proofs, are to be sent to Congress for final adjudication. He, however, wanted the bill to conform to the one passed after the late war with Great Britain, which had no allusion to slave property. He stated his reasons for moving to strike out the section, which provides the Commissioners shall not take cognizance of any claim for the loss, value or service of any slave or person of color. He had hoped Congress would conform itself to wiping out this foul treason and securing the rights of all the citizens of the country. He was convinced that Congress had met in this spirit. It was so declared at first, but he must confess he had been sadly disappointed. The Maryland delegation did not come here to insist on the perpetuation of Slavery, but for high and patriotic purposes, namely, the preservation of the Union. If their constituents believed that Slavery stood in the way of this, they themselves would lay violent hands upon and destroy the institution. There was not a sacrifice they would not patriotically make; but they well knew that legislation upon Slavery did not conduce to the preservation of the Union, but it was a blow aimed to destroy Slavery in their own State. He appealed to the Republicans, now they had gone to the full extent of the Chicago Platform, to cease the agitation of the Slavery question—to let the matter alone. To keep up the agitation will benefit, not the Union men, but the enemies of the country, giving them aid and comfort. It fills the Secessionists with delight, while it depresses the loyal people.

Mr. Walton, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said we are not responsible for the casualties of war, but are for all property taken for public purposes, and for buildings destroyed by the enemy, in consequence of the occupation of them by our troops. He believed the Commissioners would decide all claims according to the principles of law. The purpose of this bill was to shield the Treasury from unjust and fraudulent claims, and such as do not come within the rules established, and to give notice to all loyal men that their proper claims will be paid. As to the amendment of the gentleman who preceded him in this debate, he said there was no provision in the bill for personal service, or for an examination into such claims. There was no necessity for it, as he had been informed at the Adjutant-General's office, for in every case where a man not attached to the army is engaged in any service under the military, his name must go upon the pay-roll, which constitutes the only and best evidence of service. He quoted from legislative reports to show that while the Government paid for actual services of slaves, it never made any provision for those lost, killed, or captured in battle.

Mr. Olin, of New-York, (Rep.,) in opposing the bill, said it ought to be deferred at least until another Congress, in order that they might see something of the extent of the objection and the consequences of the legislation involved. Adjourned.

Third Gathering of the Emancipation League.

LETTER FROM SENATOR WILSON.

With a grand flourish, the Emancipation League paraded the name of Senator Wilson as the orator who would address them at Cooper Institute on last night. It being ascertained that Mr. Wilson could not come, they advertised Rev. Dr. Cheever and Mr. O. A. Brownson. The fame of these gentlemen attracted exactly 216 persons to Cooper Institute, 41 of whom occupied the platform. As the clock told the hour of 8¼, the audience aforesaid manifested, in the usual manner, signs of impatience, whereupon Mr. Hart advanced to the desk, and apologized for the non-appearance of Mr. Wilson, on the ground of public duty; for the absence of Mr. Brownson, because he had not promised to come; and for the absence of Dr. Cheever, who is in "delicate health." He then read the following letter from Senator Wilson:

Senate Chamber, June 18, 1862.

Dear Sir: I deeply regret that I cannot fulfill my engagement to speak on the 19th for your Association. When I made the engagement I thought we should be in a condition for me to fulfill it, but I find I cannot do so without neglect of duty here. It is very hard to keep a quorum present, and we have very important measures before us which I should not embarrass by my neglect of duty. After the adjournment I will fulfill this engagement if desired. Yours truly,

H. WILSON.

The letter was received in profound silence by the audience, and in the same doleful manner they retired from the hall, taking their quarters from the ticket-seller as they passed.

No other matters were attended to on that occasion by the League.

Rutger's Institute Commencement.—The Twenty-fourth Annual Commencement of the Rutgers Female Institute occurred yesterday. The exercises attending the anniversary were held in Dr. Hague's Church, corner of Thirty-first-street and Madison-avenue. The church was crowded with the parents and friends of the scholars, and all seemed pleased and delighted with the various literary and musical entertainments provided for them. Mr. H. M. Pierce presided, and we regret that the press upon our columns prevents our giving in full our report of his address, and the exercises of the day.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 810, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND—Graphic Correspondence—Incidents of the Advance—The Excelsior Regiment—The Raid upon Whitehouse—A Reconnoissance to Charles City Court-house.

NEWS FROM GEN. FREMONT—The Enemy Largely Reinforced—Fremont Retreating.

FROM BANKS' DIVISION.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, Memphis, on the Mississippi and at Richmond—Extracts from Southern Papers.

ARRIVAL OF PIERRE SOULE AS A PRISONER.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

NEWS FROM EUROPE, SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO—American Affairs in England—The Great Exhibition—France and the Mexican Invasion—Defeat of the French in Mexico—Letters from Havana and Vera Cruz.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of great variety and interest.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Selling Off! Selling Off!! Selling Off!!!—At a tremendous sacrifice. Carpets at cost prior to removal. Ingrain Carpet, 3s. and 3s. 6d. per yard; Tapestries, 7s.; Oil-cloth, 2s. 6d.; Window Shades, Cornices, &c., &c., at LANDON'S, No. 374 Hudson-st., near King.

Dog Skin, Goat Skin

SHOES AND GAITERS,
AND SUMMER SHOES OF EVERY KIND.
LORIN BROOKS & SON, (Established 1829,)
No. 434 Broadway, corner of Howard-st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines, acknowledged to be superior to all others—No. 495 Broadway, New-York. Agencies throughout the United States.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Bowdoin—Grinnell.—At Wolfert's Dell, Irvington, on Wednesday, June 18, by Rev. Henry W. Bellows, George S. Bowdoin to Julia Irving, daughter of Moses H. Grinnell.

Brine—Northam.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, June 19, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Edward Jessup, William Brine, of New-York, to Mary D., eldest daughter of Wm. L. Northam, Esq.

D'Auby—Van Ness.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 18, by Rev. James Graves, Louis J. D'Auby to Christine, daughter of the late Gov. C. P. Van Ness.

Washington and Utica papers please copy.

Gray—Forrest.—On Thursday, June 19, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Eastburn Benjamin, of Ramapo, Rev. Geo. Zabriskie Gray to Kate, daughter of Geo. J. Forrest, Esq., all of this City.

Jones—Black.—In this City, on Thursday, June 19, by Rev. W. B. Maxson, D. D., Rev. William M. Jones, late Missionary at Jerusalem, Palestine, to Miss Theodora W. Black, eldest daughter of Rev. Wm. H. Black, F. S. A., of London, England.

MacMullen—Riley.—On Thursday, June 19, by Rev. A. Silver, John MacMullen to Alice F., daughter of Mr. Edward C. Riley.

Parsons—Lippitt.—On Tuesday evening, June 17, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Lieut. Charles C. Parsons, Fourth U. S. Artillery, to Celia G. W., daughter of C. H. Lippitt.

DIED.

Cable.—In this City, on Thursday, June 19, Julia, second daughter of Charles and Ann Cable.

Her remains will be conveyed to Poughkeepsie for interment.

Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

Crocheron.—On Wednesday, June 18, Alexander Irvin Crocheron, youngest son of the late Nicholas Crocheron.

The funeral will take place at 12 o'clock, noon, this day, (Friday,) the 20th inst., at the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, Staten Island.

Dollner.—In Copenhagen, Denmark, on Sunday, June 1, Christine Dollner, mother of Harold Dollner, of Brooklyn, in the 88th year of her age.

Gay.—At Roseville, N. J., on Wednesday morning, June 18, Henry B. Gay, formerly of New-York, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Barnabas' Church, Roseville, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M. Morris and Essex Railroad train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., at 3½ P. M.

Houston.—In Yonkers, on Tuesday, June 17, Thomas Houston, in the 37th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also those of his father-in-law, Samuel Fleet, Esq., of Brooklyn, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, Yonkers. Cars leave Chambers-st. at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at dépôt. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Kirby.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 18, at No. 268 East 10th-st., of disease of the kidneys, Isaac Henry Kirby, of Roslyn, Queens County, Long Island, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Presbyterian Church, Roslyn, Queens County, Long Island.

L'Hommedieu.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, June 19, William L'Hommedieu, aged 35 years and 18 days.

The funeral services will be held at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Market-st., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

McMahon.—Capt. Michael McMahon, Twenty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. Vol., who was killed at the late battle at Hanover Court-house, Va.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 128 St. Mark's-place, East 8th-st., on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock precisely. His brother officers who may be in the City, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend. The interment will take place at Calvary Cemetery.

Murray.—At sea, on Wednesday, April 23, on board the schr. *L. B. Usher*, when three days out from New-York, James Murray, of New-York. He was buried at sea.

Rain.—In this City, on Thursday, June 19, Sarah Rain, aged 63 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 47 Charles-st.

Sterling.—In this City, on Thursday, June 19, Frederic A. Sterling, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 95 East 27th-st. His remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

Tise.—On Wednesday, June 18, after a short illness, John Tise, aged 60 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, in Hudson City, N. J., on Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Services in the Reformed Dutch Church, Bergen. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Van Horn.—In Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, June 18, Richard Outwater, only son of Jacob and Harriet E. Van Horn, of Communipaw, N. J., in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 20th inst., at 2 P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, (Dr. Taylor's,) in Bergen, N. J., without further invitation.

Wiggin.—On Wednesday, June 18, Ann, wife of Rev. E. Wiggin, D. D.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 408 East 5th-st., this (Friday) morning, June 20, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J., for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 289.—June 19, 1862.
2, 60, 28, 26, 46, 52, 66, 16, 61, 8, 75, 48, 50.

Kentucky, Class 290.—June 19, 1862.
57, 23, 28, 13, 75, 30, 6, 46, 41, 3, 15, 58.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 237.—June 19, 1862.
59, 34, 74, 22, 78, 24, 45, 6, 60, 33, 61, 14, 56.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 236.—June 19, 1862.
58, 12, 7, 37, 55, 23, 54, 18, 70, 25, 52, 20.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES cashed, and information given. Highest price paid for Spanish doubloons.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

Office of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY—By the U. S. Marshal, under the direction of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer—

The cargo of the *Henri Lewis*, consisting of
921 bbls. Molasses.
58½ bbls. Molasses.
31 hhds Sugar.
1 bbl. Sugar.
73 cases Glass.
2 cases Clothing.
8 cases Linseed Oil.

Also, the cargo of the *Anna*, consisting of
779 bbls. Resin.
102 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
263 Chairs.
1 lot Copper Sheets and Bolts.

E. H. OWEN, HENRY H. ELLIOTT, U. S. Prize Commissioners.

The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, 25th.

Office of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

By the U. S. Marshal, under the direction of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, on SATURDAY next, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

THE CARGO OF THE SCHOONER ALBERT,
Assorted, for the Southern Market,
consisting of Salt, Coffee, Raisins, Oil, Sugar, Preserves &c., &c. Catalogues will be ready on Friday, at the office of Simeon Draper, No. 36 Pine-st.

E. H. OWEN, HENRY H. ELLIOTT, U. S. Prize Commissioners.

THE REBELLION,
ITS CRIME, CAUSE AND CURE,
will be discussed by
HON. E. D. CULVER,
THIS EVENING, at Bleecker Buildings,
at 8 o'clock. Admission free.
Seats reserved for ladies.

A MAMMOTH SALE OF RICH PARIS NECK

TIES

AND GENTS' SUPERIOR FINE LINEN COLLARS.

A table 100 feet long, *loaded* with Neckties, *at prices which no retail dealer can begin to reach*. The *first line* of ties on the *left*, as you enter the store, are 10 and 15 cents each. The *first* line on the *right*, 20 feet in length, and embracing over 500 dozen Ties, are 25 cents each, (*usual price, 50 cents.*) The *second* line, on the right, are 35 cents each. The *last* line on the right, comprising over 1,000 dozen of the richest Ties imported, are 50 *cents each*, (*usual* price, $1.) *Nothing over fifty cents.* (Call and see for yourselves.) Best 3 and 4-ply LINEN COLLARS, in every style for men and boys, $1 20 per dozen, or ten cents each. *Warranted* to be the same as are sold everywhere, at $2 to $3 per dozen.

J. H. BLAKE & CO.,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

READ. READ. READ.

Danville, Pa., June 2, 1862.

Dr. Wm. H. Gregg—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,

J. V. L. DE WITT.

Sold by all druggists. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

PRIZE EXHIBITION.

STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!

The public are invited freely to visit and examine the show of Strawberries, at the Office of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, No. 41 Park-row, made in response to the offer by the Proprietor of the *Agriculturist*, of 18 distinct and liberal premiums, with a view to increase our knowledge of this invaluable fruit, by an accurate comparison of varieties.

The Exhibition will be open free, from noon on FRIDAY, June 20, to 4 P. M. on SATURDAY.

S—T—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

Invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix rum, the celebrated Calisaya bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures Dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' LINIMENT, in pint bottles, at 50 cents, superior to anything else for curing colic, swellings, all lameness, bruises, lumps, &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggists. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, free from dust and other annoyances, with first-class hotel accommodations, at Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Massachusetts. Prices consistent with the times.

ROLLO OF NORMANDY;

OR,

THE FAR-SEER'S PROPHECY!

A STORY OF THE DARKER DAYS.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

NOW READY,

IN THE

NEW-YORK LEDGER.

REMOVAL.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,

have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to

NO. 37 PARK-ROW,

corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment. It has met with the entire APPROVAL of every PHYSICIAN to whom it has been submitted.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of

THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

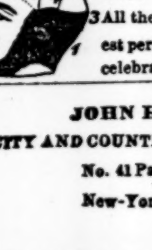
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the

DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



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MAISON DOREE, No. 42 East 14th-st.,
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VALUE, $5,000.
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FOR DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, ACIDITY OF STOMACH, WATER-BRASH, &c., use TADMAN'S COMPOUND MAGNESIA LOZENGES, No. 81 Bleecker-st. and No. 268 4th-av.

MILITARY.

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COL. W. H. ALLEN.

Recruits wanted immediately for Company A, Stanton Legion. This Company is nearly full, and requires but few men to complete it. Good quarters, rations, and uniforms of the regular army furnished as soon as mustered into the service. Promotions to the rank of Lieutenants made from the most deserving non-commissioned officers and privates. The evidence of Col. ALLEN'S treatment of his men in the First Regiment, is sufficient guarantee to persons enlisting of their being properly provided for. Relief Tickets furnished to families of soldiers. Apply to

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Recruiting Office, No. 71 Cortlandt-st.

Headquarters, No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.—BEING authorized by the Governor of the State of New-York to raise a Company of Volunteers, to be attached to Spinola's Empire Brigade, I am now ready to receive all able-bodied men who wish to serve their country, in a first-class Company. Each man, as soon as he signs the roll, will be subsisted and clothed at the expense of the Government, and sent to comfortable quarters at camp, near the City. Pay from $13 to $23 per month, to commence from date of enlistment.

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M'CLELLAN INFANTRY.—BEING AUTHORized by the Governor of the State of New-York to raise a company of volunteers to be ready in sixty days, I call upon all young men desirous to join my company to apply immediately. $100 bounty, and pay from $13 to $23 per month, one month's pay in advance, according to a bill passed the United States Senate June 3, 1862. Headquarters, No. 602 Broadway. Capt. WM. W. BATES, late Lieutenant in Mexican War.

Approved at the United States Mustering Office, June 4, 1862, by Capt. F. S. Larned, United States Army.

Headquarters, New-York Harbor, Fort Hamilton, L. I., June 12, 1862.

NOTICE TO RETURNED PRISONERS OF WAR.—Capt. F. S. Larned, United States Army, is now at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, mustering for pay the released prisoners of war recently arrived in this City.

All wishing to receive their pay proper and commutation of rations, must repair without delay to that post.

HARVEY BROWN,
Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.

NOTICE TO RELEASED PRISONERS.—All released prisoners of volunteer regiments, recently arrived from Newbern, will appear at Governor's Island THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, for payment.

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READY ON SATURDAY.

I.

THE MORGESONS.

Mrs. Stoddard's novel, which has been so eagerly expected and announced. "The deep elements of passion, the intense realism, and the dramatic interest of this remarkable novel, will place its author high among female novelists." Price, 50 cents, paper covers, and $1, cloth bound.

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HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York,
Publish this day:

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NORTH AMERICA.

BY

ANTHONY TROLLOPE,

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The object of this work is to give a clear and distinct outline, or a skeleton tour through the different cities and places of interest in Europe and the East; the names of the principal works of Art by the leading masters in all the galleries; the fees expected by the different custodians; the names and charges of the different hotels; the cost of traveling the different routes and the time employed; all the items in reference to the transportation of luggage, and the innumerable number of small charges which tend to swell the account of traveling expenses; so that travelers may not only be able to travel without a courier, saving thereby twenty-five per cent. of their expenses, but will not be obliged to buy some twenty-five volumes of Guide Books, at an expense of $60 or $70, in addition to the charges upon their weight. Those who *have been* in Europe, and those *who cannot go* to Europe, will both find in this work a fund of entertainment; the first, to read up and remember what they *have seen*, and the second, what they *ought* to have seen.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

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THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
JULY, 1862,
IS READY TO-DAY,
WITH CONTRIBUTIONS FROM
NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE,
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AUTHOR OF "CHARLES AUCHESTER,"
BAYARD TAYLOR,
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The July Number is now ready, with the following Contents:

Chiefly about War Matters; The Poet to his Readers; Friend Eli's Daughter; The Children's Cities; Ericsson and his Inventions; Some Soldier Poetry; Froude's Henry Eighth; Lyrics of the Street,—The Wedding; Presence; The Minute Guns; Originality; Why their Creeds Differed; Taxation no Burden; Moving; Methods of Study in Natural History; Reviews and Literary Notices.

BEGINNING OF A NEW VOLUME.

The present number commences the Tenth Volume of the Atlantic. The fact that 10,000 copies have been added to the regular circulation of this Magazine since the beginning of this year, is a sufficient evidence of the favor with which the public regard the Atlantic.

The Tenth Volume will contain a great variety of the best articles in all departments of literature. Its pages will be strengthened as heretofore, by thoughtful and patriotic political papers from the best pens in the country. In the department of Novels and Stories, the ATLANTIC will, in future, be specially well supplied, some of our most popular writers being now engaged on romances and tales for its columns.

The late Theodore Winthrop, the author of "Cecil Dreeme" and "John Brent," left a most interesting journal of his travels, which will appear shortly in the ATLANTIC, with the title of "Life in the Open Air." The record is full of adventure.

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HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN ENGLAND.
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THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, BY DR. F. HOLLICK, the well-known author and lecturer. 200th edition, with Colored Plates and Wood-cuts. It is adapted for popular use, containing everything Anatomical, Physiological and Medical, relating to Marriage, in a perfectly moral and unobjectionable form, though strictly scientific. Every adult should read it. There is no other book like it in print. Price $1, for which it will be sent free, by post, to any address. Direct to Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City. Dr. HOLLICK'S City office is No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 3 o'clock daily, except Sunday.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 4805, 3641, 5871, 6719, 6731, 6767, 7067, 7195, 7515, 7523, 7573, 7579, 7609½, 7611, 7621, 7639, 7679, 7681, 7741, 7747, 7771, 7777, 7783, 7827, 7829½, 7757, "A," "B." *Part II.*—Nos. 4056, 4518, 4608, 5110, 5177, 5162, 5692, 5712, 5654, 6292, 6730, 6834, 7096, 7220, 7300, 7326, 7516, 7504½, 7606, 7632, 7658, 7692, 7694½, 7796, 7798, 7804, 7816, 7822, 7840.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Tuesday, June 24. *Part II.*—Nos. 1856, 1854, 1034, 1036, 1238, 2096, 1852, 1798, 2242, 1830.

The Recovery of Money Lost at Gambling—Who Liable as "Winners."

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Betts vs. *Hillman, &c.*—This was an action to recover of the defendants money lost by the plaintiff while gambling at the table of the defendants. The plaintiff alleged, upon information and belief, that the defendant Hillman, and one Matthews, were the winners of the money, which was paid to the latter as dealer. Hillman's name was on the door, and Hillman was himself about the room when the money was lost by the plaintiff. Subsequently the plaintiff waited upon Hillman, having witnesses with him, and demanded that the money be delivered up, and it was shown that Hillman declined to return it until, as he said, he had consulted his partner, Matthews. He did not, however, deny that he had received the money.

The defence of the defendant, Hillman, was a general denial of the allegations of the complainant. Matthews was not served, and therefore did not appear. Upon the trial of the cause no evidence was offered on the part of the defence; and the only proof offered to show that Matthews was a partner was the declaration of Hillman, when waited upon by the plaintiff, and the demand for the return of the money was made.

The trial resulted in a judgment for the plaintiff against the defendant, Hillman, who appealed to this branch of the Court.

The Court, on appeal, per BRADY, J., conclude, from the evidence in the case, that Hillman was the owner of the place, and Matthews the dealer; or, as the Court say, such is the only conclusion to be drawn from the evidence. If this were not so, it was thought that Hillman should have shown the contrary by his own evidence, or the testimony of Matthews. The conclusion, therefore, is, that Hillman received the money through his agent, and that the action was within the statute, having been brought against the "winner," or person to whom the money was "paid or delivered."

The judgment below was properly against the defendant, and should be affirmed. It was so ordered.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Petition of John Slaver et al. for sale of real estate.—Report confirmed and order granted.

In the Matter of the Receivership of the Clinton Bank.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Kennedy vs. *Fox et al.*—Motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Brainerd vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—Case settled.

Noyes et al., vs. *Dempsey, impleaded, &c.*—*Holmes et al.* vs. *Nichols.*—*Kellogg* vs. *Baker*—Orders granted.

Departure of European Mails.

Mails for Europe, by the steamship *City of Washington* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad). 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

W. C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st. CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE!
All our 18c., 25c., 31c., 37c., 50c., RIBBONS, now offering at at at at at 12c., 18c., 25c., 31c., 37c.
We are now offering 100 Cartons Nos. 4 and 5 Corded Edge TRIMMING RIBBONS, all shades, 25 PER CENT. under regular prices.
Offering at a reduction all our BONNET SILKS AND MILLINERY GOODS.
Clearing sale of the balance of SPRING AND SUMMER STRAWS!
All our 75c., 87c., $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, STRAWS, Clearing at at at at at at 50c., 62c., 87c., $1, $1 50, $2.
Clearing BLOOMERS, FLATS, &c., much below the regular prices.
Clearing sale of FRENCH FLOWERS.
Clearing sale of HEAD-DRESSES, RUCHES, &c., &c.
CLEARING SALE OF EMBROIDERIES!
All our SWISS and JACONET COLLARS, which we sell for 18c., 25c., 37c., 50c., 75c., $1, $2, $3, will be offered at at at at at at at at 12c., 18c., 25c., 37c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50
All our SWISS AND JACONET SETS.
Job lots of LINEN EMBROIDERED COLLARS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, CLEARING AT VERY LOW PRICES!!
Our INFANTS' WAISTS for 50c., $1, $1 50, $2, $3, will be offered at at at at at 37c. 75c. $1 12, $1 50, $2,
Closing fine TARLATANS, 2 YARDS WIDE, at 1s. a y'd.
FIGURED AND DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS, suitable for basques, &c., at 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., less than half the cost of importation.
LINEN DIAPERS, LINEN LAWNS, LINEN CAMBRICS, WHITE MARSEILLES, QUILTS, &c., closing very low.
1,000 Silk Sun Umbrellas, all colors, former prices $1 37, $1 50, $1 75, $2, Closing at at at at $1 12 $1 25 $1 50 $1 75
500 Silk Parasols offering at 50c.
600 Silk Parasols, Former prices $2 $2 50 $3 $3 50 at at at at Closing $1 50 $2 $2 50 $2 75
SIXTY-THREE CENT KID GLOVES. Every size and shade, best quality LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation. Equally as good as any glove imported, 63 cents a pair.
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PARIS BAREGE ANGLAIS FLEURETTES, at 15 cents.
One case BLACK SILK for MANTILLAS, Best quality, 25 per cent. under value.
VERY FASHIONABLE. Dimity of BIARITZ, For Garden and House dresses, And fine PIQUE, for Children.
BAREGE ROBES, with Flounces, at $1 36 the Dress.
GREAT REDUCTION on Chantilly and Valenciennes LACES.
Best JOUVIN GLOVES, at 90 cents, To close the importation of last season. The same we sold at $1 10.
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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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WANTED—AN UPRIGHT ENGINE, SAY 12-inch cylinder and 24-inch stroke or about. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, AND EXPERIENCED operator, having two sewing-machines, would like to obtain work, either in large or small quantities; drawers, undershirts, bustles, or similar light work preferred. Address [illegible] Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid by a young woman, or will take care of children; no objection to the country; has eight years' City reference. Apply at No. 216 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a place in the country as chambermaid, and fine washing and ironing; has four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 200 East 19th-st., second floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands her business; four years' reference. Can be seen at her present employers', No. 146 Madison-av., as they are going to Europe.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A reliable woman, a Presbyterian, wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to make herself useful; would prefer the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 2 Prince-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and sewing; no objections to the country. Call at her present employer's, No. 85 East 35th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a very smart and experienced girl, as up-stairs servant; is of pleasant disposition and obliging manners, and efficient in the dining-room; does not expect high wages. Refers to her last place in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable young English girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 433 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; can give the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 East 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl of 17, as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children; will be well recommended from her last place, where she can be seen until engaged, No. 20 East 35th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, a situation; understands all cooking in all its branches; has seven years City reference; has no objection to go to the country for a permanent situation. Call for two days, at No. 413 6th-av., one door from 25th-st., in fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook in a private family; is a good cook, bread and biscuit maker; can make plain pastry, and is willing to go in the country for the Summer; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 96 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Has no objection to assist at the washing and ironing; would prefer to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No 9 6th-st., over the store, near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as thorough good cook, who perfectly understands her business—pastry, bread, biscuits and desserts; has no objection to the country; will assist with washing; has good reference in the City. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as a first-class cook; understands pastries and jellies; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; prefers the City; best of City references given. Can be seen, for one week, at No. 377 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; the country preferred; or would go as cook and seamstress; five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 28 East 11th-st., rear building, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference, and has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 137 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman; understands bread, pastry, puddings, pies, &c; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as excellent plain cook; is a good baker and washer and ironer; has the best of references. Call at No. 460 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; she understands her business perfectly; is very neat and trustworthy, and has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply to her present employer, No. 23 West 30th-st., near 5th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; wages $9 per month. Call at or address, No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, by a respectable woman; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; a short distance in the country preferred; the best of reference can be given from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 453 2d-av., near the corner of 28th-st., in the candy store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a very conscientious and experienced girl, to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family, or will do general housework; is a servant in whom every confidence may be placed; three years' reference to a Brooklyn family. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation; is an excellent plain cook and washer and ironer; can bake good bread and plain pastries; city or country; excellent reference from last place. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework if required; has the best of City references. Call at No. 183 West 10th-st., corner Washington-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a finely-educated and experienced lady as housekeeper in some respectable family, widower's preferred; is fond of children, and will do her best to please; is a fine seamstress also; best reference given and required. Address M. P., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper in some respectable family; is competent to take entire charge. Call or address a note to Mrs. R. L., No. 233 Spring-st., near Varick, for one week.

AS HOUSEKEEPER AND GOVERNESS.—An American wishes a situation as housekeeper, or housekeeper and governess, in the family of a widower, with young children; she can furnish the most satisfactory references. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 360 5th-av., northwest corner of 36th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as housekeeper or seamstress, by a respectable widow lady; would have no objection to go in the country, or have the oversight of children. A line addressed to Mrs. H. A. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, will be attended to, or can be seen at 282 Grand-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION wanted, by a trusty and capable girl, to do the housework of a genteel family; is remarkably neat in appearance, and considers herself capable of pleasing the most particular lady; will go on the avenues; references in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—AN ACtive young woman desires a situation to do the general housework of a small family, or chamberwork and washing, or waiting; no objection to a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, respectable girl, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, in the city or country. Any lady desirous of procuring a smart, trusty servant, highly recommended, and at moderate wages, for either of the above capacities, can be suited immediately, by applying at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted for a smart, industrious girl to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; is economical, neat and obliging, and highly recommended; will try to please at moderate wages, in the City or country. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; can do French fluting and fine muslins in the neatest style; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country; or would be willing to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 87 9th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, THE WASHING of a few ladies and gentlemen by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish the best of City references as to capability and character; has no objection to go out by the day. Call on or address Mrs. BROWN, No. 115 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear house.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress; does up linens in style; or as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; will fill either situation; wages $8. Call or send to No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of City references given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Scotch Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; has no objection to go out by the day; good City reference. Call at No. 1 Patchen-place, 10th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands fluting, &c., thoroughly, and can produce the best of testimonials as to capability, &c. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

COLORED HELP—COLORED HELP.—Wanted, a situation as first-class cook, or as chambermaid, or laundress, either in City or country. Inquire at TITUS', No. 247 Thompson, corner 4th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a nurse; she is a steady, respectable person, and has much experience in the care of children; can take charge of an infant, and bring it up by hand. Call at No. 54 22d st., near 4th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A NEAT young woman wishes a situation as children's nurse and to do sewing, or chamberwork and care children. No objection to the country. Has best City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a steady and industrious young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to the country; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 East 6th-st., third floor, front room, between Avenue A and 1st-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Scotch Protestant woman, to travel in the United States or to Europe, with a family, in the above capacity. A good situation, however, in town or country, would not be refused. She can furnish excellent references. Address Box No. 3,583 New-York Post-Office.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a most respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family, or would have no objection to do light chamberwork; can produce the best of City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 51 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, as experienced nurse, and to do plain sewing; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can give two years' City reference. Call at No. 145 6th-av.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Englishman of long experience, and thoroughly understands his business; will be found strictly honest, sober, and attentive to his duty; has good City references. Address R. S., care of Mr. Galligan, harness maker, No. 57 13th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady man, who can be highly recommended by his last employer, where he has lived for the last five years. Address T. R., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, or Mr. Louden, No. 79 Bleeker-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man as coachman; one who perfectly understands his business; can give good references. Apply for two days at No. 130 West 32d-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman or groom, by a competent man. Has good City reference. Apply or address COACHMAN, No. 85 West 26th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a steady man as coachman; has no objection to the country. Has good City reference. Address J. A. T., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; has ten years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen, or address T. M., No. No. 28 East 19th-st.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young man, lately over; is a good driver, understands the care of horses, stock, &c., and general farm and gardenwork; has excellent reference from home. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY BETWEEN 12 AND 15 years of age. None but those belonging to a Methodist Sunday School need apply, between 9 and 10 this morning at the office of the *Methodist*, No. 114 Nassau-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN, who understands gardening and the care of cows, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at the corner of Greene and Morgan sts., Jersey City.

A GARDNER AND GROOM.—WANTED, A young man who is competent to take the charge of a garden, and the care of a horse and carriage. A respectable, active young man with good recommendations, may apply at the Drug Store, corner Bowery and 4th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, DURING THE SUMmer months, a salesman acquainted with the City book business. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS house, a man familiar with the jewelry and fancy goods trade. Address Box No. 1,760 Post-office, with real name. None but those who have had experience need apply.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with hewn stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT.—FOR SALE within ten minutes' drive of Southport Dépôt, Conn., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, seven acres of land, situated directly on the Sound, on which there is a good dwelling-house, gardener's cottage, greenhouse, hot and cold grapery in full bearing, stables, ice-house, &c. The place is well stocked with choice fruit and flowers; fine beach and good bathing in front of the house. Will be sold as it stands, with household furniture, cow, horses, carriages, harness, Francis metallic life-boat, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply to GEO. PALEN, No. 87 Gold-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A LARGE and elegant country seat, on the high grounds, three miles back of Morristown village, with barn, stable, carriage-house, ice and hen-house, smoke-house, &c., all new and in good order, and 78 acres; prospect extensive and magnificent, scenery very beautiful. This location has a very high reputation for healthfulness, and is eminently beneficial in cases of bronchial or pulmonary affections. Will be sold for less than the cost of the buildings. Apply to HARRIS WILSON, No. 51 William-st., or on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED.—"Cedar Cliff," situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, between the residences of Messrs. Cunard and Duncan. This house has been constantly occupied as a Summer and Winter residence; has every convenience; ice-house filled and garden planted, and plenty of choice fruit in season. "Cedar Cliff" is one of the most charming marine residences in the neighborhood of New-York. For particulars apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 88 Beaver-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson for sale or exchange, situated at Sing Sing, and five minutes' walk from dépôt; splendid mansion, carriage-house, &c., with six acres, finely shaded, and magnificent view of the river. The place must be seen to be appreciated. Will be sold much below its value. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to C. L. JONES, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, MOST beautifully located for a country seat, fronting on the Passaic River, N. J., fourteen miles from the City; time by Erie Railroad and drive, one hour. Inquire of JAMES SIMMONS, on the premises, between Passaic and Paterson, or of Dr. J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 to 4.

TO LET IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—2½ miles above Harlem Bridge, on Hunt's Point Road, a cottage containing 15 rooms, with stable and coach-house, and about five acres of land, including a garden already planted. Will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, or of J. B. SIMPSON, 25 Chatham-st., N. Y.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at a farm-house in Connecticut at Hawleyville, 1¼ miles from dépôt on the Housatonic Railroad; is an elevated, pleasant and healthy location. Address THOS. S. TAYLOR, Hawleyville, Conn.

AT ASTORIA.—TO LET, ON VERY REASONAble terms, a well-built cottage, with nine city lots, and coach-house, stable, &c. Inquire on the premises, corner of Broadway and Academy-st., or at No. 25 Chatham-st., New-York.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place. HY. G. HADDEN, President.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 183 East 50th-st. Orders and communications left at T. T. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

REMOVAL.—THOS. N. DALE & CO., HAVE REmoved from No. 18 to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st. Entrance No. 17.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 150 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles, specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED, Wholesale and for family use. W. MARR, Agent, No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON No. 25 Ann-st., [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF
ELEGANT FRENCH CLOCKS,
REAL BRONZES, CANDELABRAS,
RICH FRENCH JEWELRY,
STEEL GOODS, JET GOODS,
18-CARAT GOLD JEWELRY,
GOLD WATCHES.
A MAGNIFICENT DIADEM, COST $300.
AN INVOICE OF DIAMOND AND PEARL NECKLACES,
BROOCHES AND BRACELETS.
SUPERB SET OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND CASE.
HANDSOME DUELLING PISTOLS.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1862,
At 11 o'clock,
AT THE SALESROOMS, NO 450 BROADWAY.
The stock comprises a very fine assortment of the above goods, valued at over $20,000, and will be positively sold without any reserve, for cash, and is well worthy the attention of the trade.
Catalogues will be ready and goods on view early on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS,
TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD ON FOREIGN ACCOUNT,
by EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 11 o clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway. A collection of about sixty fine oil paintings, just arrived from Europe and never before exhibited, most of them bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found—
ENGLISH LODGE SCENE.........by.......MOERENHOUT.
MARINE.........................by.........SCHAEP.
SHEEP AND POULTRY......by VAN SEVERDONCK.
A KITCHEN SCENE, (very fine,) by..........KRAUS.
WINTER SCENE...............by............SMETS.
INTERIOR......................by..........DIDDAERT.
The above beautiful collection is now on exhibition, and will be peremptorily sold.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT ORIGINAL MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS BY THE BEST AMERICAN ARTISTS.
HENRY C. SCRIBNER will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 11 o'clock, at his gallery adjoining the salesroom No. 111 Nassau-st., a few doors south of Beekman-st., a magnificent collection of original modern oil-paintings, among which will be found Church's original "Study of the Deluge;" D. M. Carter's chef d'ouvre, "The Death of the Virgin;" "The Freshet," by Vogel; "The Roman Flower Girl," by Angero. Also, choice specimens by Wm. Hart, Geo. H. Hall, S. Coleman, Jr., J. O. B. Inman, T. P. Rossiter, Johnson, Loop, Feuchsel, Jameson, Wenzler, Hows, Parker, Yewell, Kittell, Pratt, Hubbard, Pattison, Waterman, Van Beest, Miller, Cafferty, Tate, Pyne, Wydeveld, Blondell, Beaulieu, McEwan, Kyle, Chapman, Richards and others. Also, "The Embarkation," by Van Asselyn, of Holland; "Christ and His Disciples at Emmaus," by Francisco Sollmene, of Naples, with genuine certificate from H. Farrer, of London; "The Interior," by Meyer, of Rome; "The Draught Horse," by Herring, of London. The two last are from the collection of the late Mr. Daniels, and were painted to order. Also, specimens by Van Ingen, Lacroix and others.
This is not a sale of a gentleman leaving for Europe, nor of a nobleman, but it is a sale of GENUINE PAINTINGS, mostly contributed by the artists themselves, and will be fully guaranteed by the Auctioneer.
The attention of CONNOISSEURS is respectfully requested to this sale, as this is by far the FINEST COLLECTION offered at auction in some years.
The public are respectfully invited to visit the Gallery, where the above Paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogue.

SHERIFF SALE REAL ESTATE.
BY ORDER SUPREME COURT.
JAMES M. MILLER will sell
THIS DAY, June 20, at 12 o clock.
Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
60 LOTS ON
3D, 2D AND 1ST AVENUES, AND 98TH-ST.,
located as follows:
4 lots east side Third-avenue, commencing at the southeast corner Ninety-eighth-street.
16 lots south side Ninety-eighth-street, between Third and Second avenues.
8 lots on the west and east side Second-avenue, corner Ninety-eighth-street.
18 lots south side Ninety-eighth-street, between Second and First avenues
4 lots west side First-avenue, commencing at southwest corner Ninety-eighth-street, with all the right, title and interest of the water front belonging to said lots.
Sale positive and to the highest bidder.
SEVENTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE FROM 3 TO 5 YEARS, if desired.
For maps of property, etc., apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 28 Pine-st. JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, SATURDAY, June 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, medallion do., carved rosewood marble-top centre-tables, elegant gilt-frame pier mirrors, with marble-top, pier bases and cornices to match, mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus, carved black walnut suite in green reps, antique Bombay chairs, oak frame mirrors, mantel mirrors, chandeliers, lace curtains, rosewood marble-top etagere, centre tables, washing machine, lace curtains, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, about 100 staff officers', line officers', and cavalry swords. Also, for account of whom it may concern, watch and chain and 46 sets gilt jewelry.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 20, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., ancient and modern oil-paintings by some of our first artists, among which may be mentioned the names of Geo. H. Hall, Colman, J. A. Oertel, William M. Brown, J. A. Hekking, T. A. Richards, Brewerton Fitz Lane, Noble, Boese, Barrow, Paul Vincent, Kreghoff, Hunt, Gerard, and other eminent artists. The above collection is now on exhibition.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 37 Nassau-st.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL, at auction, FRIDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine three-seat coupé rockaway, in good condition, built to order by Lawrence, and cost $650; also, a single coupé rockaway, built to order by Lawrence, and cost $300.

CHAS. A. LENT, Auctioneer—Newark, N. J.
A LARGE TRADE SALE OF CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—Will be held at Newark, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the large Union Dock building, near Centre-st. dépôt. Catalogues will be furnished for the sale.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant rooms and board, at No. 147 5th-st., a few doors from Broadway. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, WELL furnished, will be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gents, with excellent board, for the moderate sum of $48 per month. Gas and fuel included. Location on Clinton-st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address Mrs. A., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A LIBERAL PRIVATE TABLE, AND A floor 25x70, (reception, drawing, dining and bedrooms,) can be had by a first-class family, wishing an exclusive strictly private residence immediately, or in the Fall. Address, with real name, HOME, Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 43 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York. WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

FURNITURE.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING—wishes to dispose of some very neat furniture, such as carpets, nearly new, oil-cloths, two handsome suites of parlor rosewood furniture, (eight pieces in each suite,) covered in crimson and gold silk brocatel, rosewood centre-tables, pictures, ornaments, &c. &c. Furniture was made to order by Belter & Co., in Broadway, and has not been used six months; is just as good as new, and will be sold very low. If applied for immediately, will sell one suite for $100. Address HUDSON, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE—In all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $30 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge. G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR.—Newest invention, by Professor THEO. DUMAR. Instruction in DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. 35 7th-av., corner of 13th-st. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. Dumar.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATENT polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FROM AUGUST OR September, a neatly-furnished house, for which a new and elegant piano will be given in part payment of rent. References satisfactory. Address HOUSE, Box No. 4,596 Post-office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON HEIGHTS, STATEN Island, a very desirable suite of rooms can now be engaged for the season, in the spacious mansion known as the Hamilton House, on Evergreen Hill, only five minutes' walk from New-Brighton Ferry. Extensive highly cultivated grounds. Excellent accommodations for horses and carriages. References—Col. Frank E. Howe, No. 194 Broadway; A. C. Callisen, Esq., at J. M. Oppenheim & Co.'s, No. 41 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO ladies and a lad, in a quiet family, where there are few or no boarders. The location must be healthy and shady, and within half an hour's ride from the 27th-st. dépôt, also on the Harlem or New-Haven road. Address M. H., Box 170 *Times* Office, with full particulars of terms, &c., &c. References exchanged.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated in a family whose large and beautiful residence commands charming views of the Hudson; the drives and walks are numerous and delightful; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables, shade and lawn. Address C. B. A., Box No. 186 *Times* Office, for particulars. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can procure board in pleasant and healthy locations, Bergen and Rockland Counties, in private families of farmers. Inquire at the Office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN obtain good accommodations at a farm house near Sufferns Station, by Erie Railway, being about one hour's ride from City; house modern style, with fine large rooms, well shaded, and a healthy location. For full particulars, inquire of H. T. WINTER, No. 484 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FIRST CLASS boarders will be taken at the old Parsonage House, at Rossville, Staten Island. The house is very pleasantly situated, overlooking the river. At present there are no boarders or children. Address J. H. B., Box No. 103, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY of five adults and three children wishes to engage rooms for the Summer in some pleasant place in the country. Address WILLIAMS, New-York, stating terms and particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.—One or two families can obtain pleasant rooms and excellent board in a private family. For further information, address L. T., Box No. 2,535 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED, WITHIN AN hour's rail or boat from the City, for two families; one requiring four, the other two rooms. Apply, with full particulars as to location, price, &c., to J. I., Box No. 387 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON—Thirty miles from New-York, ¾ mile from dépôt; splendid mansion, large airy rooms, fine river view, ample grounds and shade. For particulars, call on D. W. BIXBY, No. 8 Astor-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR SElect boarders can be accommodated with board in a beautiful country place near the City. Apply to E. RANDAL, No. 146 Clinton-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A VERY PLEASANT farm-house, north side Long Island. Terms, $4 to $6 per week. Inquire of E. WETMORE, Nos. 4 and 6 Washington-place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.
Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.
Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.
CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

HEATH HOUSE.
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
This fashionable and healthy mountain resort, 65 miles from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, is now open.
Trains for the Mt. leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MINERAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn.; or to J. Pettit & Co., Country Board Agency, No. 106 Orange-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER County, is open for the season. There is a fine bathing beach, also accommodation for horses, carriages and boats. For further information apply at the Clarendon Hotel, or at the book-store of Messrs. Tompson Brothers, under the Albemarle. W. B. BORROWS, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, corner Washington and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family boarding-house, is now open for the reception of guests; is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or dépôt. MRS. E. A. WILBUR.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having $150. removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos, suitable for families or schools, in good order and cheap—far more desirable than cheap made new pianos. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent applied, if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

$160. $175. $200.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS now making superior pianos at the above prices, being full size and having every modern improvement. They are far superior to any pianos ever before offered at the prices, and will be warranted in every respect. S. M. AMBLER, No. 88 Walker-st.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—No 335 Broadway, New-York. All Educational requisites supplied. Teachers and Correspondents wanted for desirable openings. Several Principals wanted, with capital, to take charge of select schools. N. B.—Pupils wanted for good schools. Send for circulars. RICE & ANDREWS.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT French with great success for several years past, desires a situation in this City, where lessons in French would be received as an equivalent for board. Would like a situation in a seminary. Highest testimonials will be given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, No. 134 West 25th-st.

A HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED LADY, who has been teaching in the South, and left without her salary, wishes a situation to teach, if only for her board. Best of references. Address L. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY WHOSE husband is with the army, desires a situation as governess, and would assist in the sewing; her education embracing only the English branches, she will accept of a small salary. Address TEACHER, Station C Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH and classical teacher, wishes to obtain a situation in some school or family. Address PROFESSOR, care of E. Sprout, Esq., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 609 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen: mailed free on receipt of remittance.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

READ! READ! READ!—ALL WHO ARE afflicted with salt rheum, scrofula, dyspepsia, chilblains, boils, &c., will do well to use the EASTON MINERAL WATER. It is an infallible remedy. Hundreds have used it, and can bear testimony to its efficacy. Try it; it is invaluable. Sent to any part of the country, in quantities to suit the purchaser. For sale at the store of S. STERLING, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Circulars sent free to any part of the country.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 817 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, on southerly corner of Van Brunt and Tremont sts., Brooklyn, near the Atlantic Dock; has store on first floor, with water and gas; house in good order; store now occupied as a bakery. Price $3,200. Terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN IN Brooklyn—price $4,500, worth $6,500. House is brick, three stories, with dining-room and kitchen in rear; lot 23 by 100 feet; neighborhood unexceptionable. Agents need not answer. Address C. E. F., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE two-story frame house and lot corner of Smith and Ainslie sts.; the Grand-st. line of cars pass within two blocks; will be sold on very easy terms. For particulars, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

$1,800.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A small three-story brick house and lot, within five minutes' walk of the Hamilton ferry; has store on first floor; rents for over 10 per cent. on $2,100. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST located stores in the City of Brooklyn, No. 285 Fulton-st.; has been occupied, for the past ten years, as first-class family dry-goods store. Possession given immediately. Inquire of J. O. WHITEHOUSE, next door.

$175.—TO LET—VERY LOW TO A SMALL, respectable family, the upper part of a nice house, in excellent order, conveniently arranged, pleasantly and conveniently located. Apply on the premises, No. 156 West 43d-st.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET.—HALF OF FIRST FLOOR ON BROADway to rent, cheap, suitable for offices or most any kind of business. Inquire at No. 197 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS TO LET—At No. 47 East 23d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—LADIES WHO DESIRE TO LEARN a new business, which will bring an income of $12 to $15 a week, for a small fee, will be taught on applying at No. 330 Canal-st., second floor, entrance through the skirt store. Hours from 10 to 6.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE BUTCHER SHOP, in the upper part of the City, north of the 7th-av. Inquire of JACOB F. RUHLE, No. 144 Delancey-st.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT.
to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.
A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage. JOHN S. GILES.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, dated June 17, 1862, ordered a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds.
The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862.
The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, HENRY GRINNELL, Trustees I. & M. Canal
JUNE 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., BOSTON, June 16, 1862.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, it was voted that a dividend of Three Dollars Per Share be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 1st day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 18th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the general receiver, in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.
Voted, that the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 18th until the 24th inst.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.
THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Nov. 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Aug. 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment, on the 16th inst. Interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 16th inst., except in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases on the date of receiving this notice. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST. PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,600 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$20,000 in hand belonging to an estate, and $60,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character from principals will be considered if addressed "EX., Box No. 2,689, Post-office." N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 18, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK STATE—7 PER CENT. STOCK of 1870.
New-York State 6 per Cent. Stock of 1872 and 1873.
For sale by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GOLD, Silver, U. S. Demand Notes, and 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, by W. H. MARSTON, 36 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
INTEREST COMMENCES ON JULY 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
INTEREST COMMENCES JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Interest to commence on July 1.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1855, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.
A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:
RAILROAD,
which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.
BRIDGES.
There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.
TERMS OF SALE.
The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:
The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; for which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.
The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.
Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the undersigned Trustees, by whom said sale is held.
WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE,
Trustees, Philadelphia.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM OOTHOUT and HENRY OOTHOUT, plaintiffs, against SHERMAN P. COLT and ANSON T. COLT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract, (Com. not served.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and six dollars and sixty-seven cents, with interest on $168 39.100 from the 31st day of May, 1861; interest on $169 14.100 from the 1st day of December, 1861, and interest on the remaining $169 14.100 from the 31st day of May, 1862, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, June 7, 1862. A. S. VAN DUZER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No 170 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 12th day of June, 1862.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1862.
A. S. VAN DUZER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
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SUPREME COURT.—MARTHA C. BABCOCK, Administratrix, &c., against DANIEL MARTINE and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the fifteenth day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, beginning at a point on the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street, distant easterly three hundred and twenty-three feet six inches from the southeasterly corner of West Twenty-seventh-street and the Ninth-avenue; thence running southeastwardly along the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street sixteen feet six inches; thence southwesterly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre of the block; thence northwesterly along said centre line sixteen feet six inches, and thence northeasterly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the place of beginning. The said premises being now known as Number Two Hundred and Ten West Twenty-seventh-street.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, JR., Referee, No. 63 Wall-street.
CAMBRELENG & PYNE, Esqs., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
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SUPREME COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HORACE J. FAIRCHILD and HENRY A. FANSHAWE against JOHN M. ROBINSON, O. T. SUTFIELD, and B. F. KARSNER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighteen cents with interest from the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated December 10, 1861.
NOYES & TRACEY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1862.
My 30-law6wF. NOYES & TRACEY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 50 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway; also, for building receiving-basin and culvert, southwest corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, and west side of Sixth-avenue, both sides of Seventh-avenue, and east side of Broadway, from and to points equidistant between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also, west side of Greenwich-street, between Barclay and Vesey streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 11, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLAIMS FOR UNIFORMS.
All persons or regiments having claims under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain persons and regiments belonging to the Militia of this State, for clothing or equipments lost or destroyed in the service of the United States"—passed April 22, 1862—are hereby notified to transmit the same, duly verified, to Col. S. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, before the 1st day of July next; it being provided in said act that all claims thereunder must be presented on or before that day.
The claim of each person must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the articles lost or destroyed and the value thereof, the regiment and company to which he was attached, his length of service therewith, and that said regiment or company has not received payment or compensation from any city or country for their uniforms and equipments used and worn out in the service of the United States; that the clothing and equipments for which the claim is made were furnished at the expense of the person making the same, and that he is at the present time a member of the uniformed Militia of the State of New-York. The present address of each person should be indorsed upon his claim. In case the company by-laws of a regiment make the uniforms thereof the common property of the companies, the claim for such regiment can be presented in a gross sum duly verified by the field officers.
Blanks for the presentation of said claims will be furnished upon application at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City of Albany.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS, State Treasurer.
C. A. ARTHUR, Inspector-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN, Quartermaster-General.
ALBANY, June 16, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For laying cross-walks across 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts. Fencing vacant lots on 32d and 33d sts., between 10th and 11th avs.; northwest corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; on 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; and 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs. Also for sewer in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st., and in 9th-av., from 51st to 55th sts.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts., north side of 49th-st., both sides of 50th, 51st and 52d sts., and south side of 53d-st., from and to points distant midway between 4th and 5th and 4th and Lexington avs., on south side of 33d and north side of 32d sts., between 10th and 11th avs., on north side of 49th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., on south side of 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., both sides of 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs., both sides of Sullivan-st., between Spring and Prince sts., both sides of 9th-av., between 51st and 56th sts., north side of 51st, and both sides of 52d, 53d, 54th and 55th sts., between 8th and 9th avs.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 20, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For paving Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Gansevoort-st. with trap block.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Cortlandt-st., and from Barclay to Murray-st., and from Jay to Gansevoort-st., on the north side of Battery-place, on both sides of Morris, Edgar, Rector, Thames, Cedar, Carlisle, Albany, Liberty, south side of Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Washington-st., on both sides of Barclay, Robinson, south side of Murray, between College-place and Washington-st., north side of Jay, both sides of Harrison, Franklin, North Moore, Beach, Hubert, Laight, Vestry, Desbrosses, Watts, Canal, Spring, Vandam, Charlton, King, Houston, Clarkson, Leroy, Morton, Barrow, Christopher, West 10th, Charles, Perry, Hammond, Bank, West 12th, Bethune, Jane, Horatio, south side of Gansevoort-st., between Hudson and Washington sts.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 18, 1862.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1862.
NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after MONDAY, June 16, 1862, the ordinance respecting dogs found running loose or at large, in any street of the City of New-York, without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced.
The sum of twenty-five cents will be paid for every dog brought alive to the Pound, on board the barge *Industry*, at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, East River, which shall have been found in the streets, running loose or at large, without being properly muzzled.
Owners of dogs may reclaim them at the Pound, on the day they are received, on payment of expenses.
N. B.—No dogs will be received from boys.
By order of the Mayor.
ABRAHAM BROWN, First Marshal.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.
F. PERKINS, Secretary

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.
From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depôt.
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.
On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer WYOMING leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., freight train (passenger car attached) and 4 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M., (freight train.)

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

ARTICLES FOR TRAVELERS.—SOLE Leather Trunks, Dress and Bonnet Trunks, Leather and Carpet Bags, for European and American travel. Elegant Paris made Ladies' Traveling and Shopping Bags. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—The Water Commissioners of the city of Charlestown will receive proposals for making, delivering, and laying on the line of their distribution pipes, one hundred and forty-five hydrants. In making proposals for the same, parties must include the hydrant pipe, the bend, the hydrant, frames, covers, and all appurtenances connected therewith, excepting the branches in main pipes. They must also state the price at which they will lay and connect the hydrant pipes with the branches in the mains, and perform all the work incident to placing the hydrants in perfect order for use, including delivery and all trenching or other digging. Parties making proposals must accompany them with designs of the style of hydrant they propose. These designs must be drawn to scale, in detail, so as to admit of their being readily understood. The total amount of 4-inch hydrant pipe required is about eleven hundred (1,100) feet. Size of nozzle, 2½ inch, with sufficient size of hydrant to admit of increasing diameter of nozzle to four inches, without removal of hydrant.
Proposals will also be received for about one hundred and sixty stop cocks, of the following sizes: 76 of 4 inch, 66 of 6 inch, 14 of 8 inch, 2 of 10 inch, 3 of 16 inch, 3 of 24 inch. The proposals for stop cocks to include every essential casting pertaining to the same, and the delivery of all cocks or castings at such places in Charlestown as the Engineer may from time to time direct. Designs of the styles proposed for to be presented at same time as bid. Plans of distribution pipe, showing positions of hydrants and stop cocks, can be seen at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners. All designs must be sent to the Engineer, on or before June 30, 1862. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any of the proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,
EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer C. W. W.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, June 20, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:
One lot, between Market, Catharine, Division and Madison streets, for Engine Company No. 2.
One lot, between Church, White, Elm and Duane streets, for Engine Company No. 21.
One lot on Bloomingdale Road, between Ninety-sixth and One Hundredth-streets, for Engine Company No. 32.
One lot, between Franklin, Duane, Church and Centre streets, for Hose Company No. 25.
One lot, between Avenue C, Fourth, Fifth and Lewis streets, for Hose Company No. 47.
One lot, between Second and Fourth avenues and Eighty-third and Eighty-sixth streets, for Hose Company No. 48
One lot, between the Bowery, Mott, Prince and Houston streets, for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.
ALSO,
For the purchase of a lot, or the lease of a house and lot, between Broadway, Fulton, Beekman and William streets, for Hose Company No. 20.
Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.
The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST. NEW-YORK, June 12, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 21st inst., for supplying the several military posts in the harbor with two thousand gross tons of the best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such sizes as may be required, well screened.
The whole to be delivered and piled in the coal yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor, and within the period of ninety days from the date of the contract.
Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing six hundred cords of best quality oak wood, to be delivered at same places and well piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it is required, at the expense of contractor and within ninety days from the date of the contract. Bonds will be required with two sureties for the faithful fulfillment of each contract, whose names and places of residence must be stated in the proposals offered.
Persons offering will please state their places of residence and the lowest price at which each article will be supplied. D. D. TOMPKINS.
Col. and Asst. Qr-Master-Gen. U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.
TO SEWER-BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, June 23, 1862, (at which hour they will be opened,) for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:
In Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;
In Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt;
In Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets;
And for alteration and construction of receiving-basins and culverts on Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway.
The plans of the respective works may be seen and information obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Charlestown, until June 30, for laying in said city and on the line of their water works, about 21 miles of cast iron pipes. Plans of the work can be seen, and information concerning said work be obtained at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners, Charlestown. Copies of specifications and contract, and forms of proposals, will be sent to parties desiring to make bids for the work, on their making application for the same to the Water Commissioners. Bonds, with sureties will be required from parties contracting. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept that proposal, which, under all circumstances, they shall consider most favorable to the interests of the city, or to reject all proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,
EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer, C. W. W.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior, and the walls and woodwork of the interior of Ward School-house No. 44, in said ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN BESSON, JAMES M. TUTHILL, HENRY HOPKINSON, Building and Furnishing Committee, Fifth Ward.
Dated June 16, 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 16, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Friday, June 27, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:
For sewer in Leroy-street between Bleecker and Bedford streets;
For repairs to trunk sewer in pier foot of Canal-street; and
For the trap-block pavement of South-street, from Whitehall-street to Oliver-street, and of Twenty-third-street from Third-avenue to Hudson River.
Plans of these works can be seen and specifications obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES OF COST ARE invited at this office until the 30th inst., for a steam vessel complete, except engine and boilers, of the size of the late steamer *Winfield Scott*, which, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Extreme length, 225 feet; 32 feet beam; lower hold, 10 feet; between decks, 8½ feet; width of hull at shaft, 30 feet 8 inches; width over all, 54 feet. Offers may be made for a wood or iron vessel, either to be of the best materials used, and to be fitted in every respect for sea, except engine and boilers, it being intended to use those saved from the *Winfield Scott*.
D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

FIREWORKS.

J. W. HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE,
No. 65, corner of William-st.
All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.
FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES, at the lowest market rates.
The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations. STRASBURGER & NUHN, No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
None genuine without our trade mark.
J. G. & I. EDGE.
Manufacturers' Dépôt No. 37 Maiden-lane.
City displays at short notice.
Country jobbers and dealers invited to inspect.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.
Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c.
THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, JR., Remember the No., 39 John-st.

1776.—J. G. & I. EDGE'S FIREWORKS. Dépôt No. 47 Maiden-lane. H. B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........Prof. J. H. ANDERSON.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) June 20.
SECOND WEEK
OF THE
GREAT SPECTALAR BURLESQUE.
Of all Spectacles the grandest,
Of all burlesques the most extravagant.
THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST;
OR,
THE KING OF THE MAGICAL ISLAND,
BY
CHARLES GAYLER.
Hailed every night with
THE WILDEST ENTHUSIASM
and with
TORNADOES OF GESTICULATED ECSTACY.
The new actress,
MISS EMILY THORNE,
PROF. ANDERSON AND Mr. J. G. BURNETT
every evening in their great duality of Prospero.
MISS IONE BURKE as ARIEL,
MR. HEMPLE as CALIBAN,
encored every evening.
MR. CHARLES HALE and MR. BRADLEY
nightly adding to preobtained laurels.
MISS FLORA ANDERSON,
the transcendent little gem.
MISS LOUISA ANDERSON,
the charming Ferdinand.
THE METAMORPHOSIS AT THE CONCLUSION
AND THE
TRANSCENDENT SCENE OF BEAUTY
it discloses are worth all the scenes ever placed on the stage in recent years.
THE FIRST GRAND MATINEE POSTPONED TO SATURDAY, June 21.
The performance concludes every evening at 10½ o'clock.
Seats should be secured three days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
Will sing the
CELEBRATED SCENA AND ARIA
FROM
LA TRAVIATA.
After which the grand operatic romance of
THE SYREN,
in which
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT,
Mr. P. RICHINGS,
Mr. L. R. SHEWELL
will sustain the leading characters.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 20,
BENEFIT OF
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
SATURDAY NIGHT,
The Syren for positively the last time.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances on Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; begins at 8.
THE DASHING FLORENCES
in their
Sparkling Pieces.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) June 20,
TEMPTATION.
Tim O'Bryan, the Irish Emigrant, Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
To conclude with the beautiful protean piece,
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.
Mrs. FLORENCE in six different characters.
Pieces full of fun and frolic.

THOMAS BAKER'S UNION WAR FANTASIE,
Received on its first production
WITH THE MOST UNBOUNDED DELIGHT,
Will be repeated THIS EVENING, at
NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS.

CARLOTTA PATTI
Will sing Signor Muzio's celebrated
"AMOUR POLKA,"
THIS EVENING, at
NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC.

THE BEAUTIFUL CUBAS
will appear THIS EVENING in
Her Grand Spanish National Dance,
GITANO EL Y CURIO,
AT NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS
AND PALACE OF MUSIC,
Corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.
OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
(Sundays Excepted.)
WITH A RICH AND VARIED ENTERTAINMENT
By the BEST ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY.
OPERATIC SINGING and BALLET EVERY EVENING in the PALACE OF MUSIC;
PROMENADE MUSIC AFTERNOON AND EVENING in the COOL and DELIGHTFUL GARDENS;
REFRESHMENTS of all KINDS except LIQUORS;
EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING in the TURKISH PAVILION.
Operatic Prima Donna........Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI
Premiere Danseuse..........Senorita ISABEL CUBAS
Musical Composer and Director.........THOMAS BAKER
A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME almost Every Day.
Admission to Gardens, Palace, and Pavilion 25 cents only
For Children during the Afternoon..........15 cents only

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF MR. C. W. CLARKE.
Mr. JOHN NICKERSON,
Miss NICKERSON,
Mr. GEORGE BROOKS,
Have kindly volunteered for this occasion.
THE SCARLET MANTLE,
THE OLD GUARD,
JUMBO JUM,
THE BROKEN SWORD.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
Will open their
NEW HALL OF MINSTRELSY,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, on MONDAY, June 23.
The Hall has been entirely renovated and embellished.
THE BEST QUARTETTE AND INSTRUMENTAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
The Coolest and most Comfortable House in the City.
Admittance 25 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

CONCERT,
In aid of sick and wounded soldiers, at DODWORTH'S HALL, (Broadway, opposite 11th-st.,) MONDAY EVENING, June 23, at 8 o'clock.
Messrs. S. B. MILLS, WM. MASON, THEO. THOMAS, F. BERGNER and an AMATEUR VOCAL QUARTETTE have volunteered their services.
Tickets, $1. May be had at the Music Stores of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS,"
And many other choice pictures, on exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, NO. 749 BROADWAY.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE LARGE ORGAN just completed for Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, will be exhibited all day FRIDAY and SATURDAY at JARDINE & SON'S organ factory, corner of White and Centre sts., to which the public are respectfully invited.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. HITCHCOCK, has commenced her regular trips for the season, and will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:
Roslyn, 6:30 A. M. — Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:35 A. M. — Sands Point, 7:38 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M. — Great Neck, 8 A. M.
Whitestone, 8:10 A. M.

FISHING BANKS.—ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1862, the steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—Christopher-st., 7¼ A. M.; Spring-st., 7½ A. M. E. R.—Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8½ A. M. Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M.
Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board.
FARE FOR THE TRIP, FIFTY CENTS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON will, on and after THURSDAY, 19th, run as follows:
Leave Christopher-st., 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Leave Spring-st., 9½, 12½, 3½.
Leave Dey-st., 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Leave Morris-st., (Pier No. 4,) 10, 1, 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT LINE—For Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and intermediate landings, leaving DAILY from foot of Harrison-st. at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for freight and passengers. For further particulars inquire at the office, on Harrison-st. Pier.—June, 1862.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—THE steamer BROADWAY will leave the Pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher and 30th sts., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st., New-York, leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Jay-st. pier, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, making intermediate landings, stopping at 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT DRAMA,
GWYNNETH VAUGHAN,
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock.
Concluding at each representation with the Farce, a JOURNEY TO RICHMOND.
COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT,
MASTER DUDLEY WALLER,
THE INFANT ORATOR.
At all hours, and also at each Dramatic performance.
DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS,
FED EVERY DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
AQUARIAL GARDEN,
With its myriads of beautiful living fish.
QUAKER, OR WOODEN GUN.
A SOUTH AMERICAN INAGUA.
ALBINO FAMILY, BEAR SAMSON, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY.
BEAUTIFUL WAX STATUARY, &c., &c.
Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.
N. B.—The LECTURE ROOM has been NEWLY AND THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, and is as cool and comfortable this hot weather as a mountain shade.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee..........MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL
☞ NOTICE, CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; commence at 7:50. To meet the wishes of many ladies and gentlemen who reside out of the City, the performance will end at 10½ o'clock.
FIRST BENEFIT
OF
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL
in her
NATIVE CITY,
who will appear in her great original character of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET,
for the
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
THIS EVENING will be performed the thrilling Drama (translated from the German by A. Waldenar, Esq., and copyright entered by him according to Act of Congress, for Miss Maggie Mitchell,) entitled
FANCHON,
OR,
THE CRICKET.
FANCHON, her original character.
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
ACT 1—THE SHADOW DANCE.
ACT 2—THE ST. ANDOCHE FESTIVAL.
ACT 3—THE WITCH OF GOSSE.
ACT 4—THE WILL O' THE WISP.
ACT 5—A YEAR LATER.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
GRAND CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
UNITED STATES
SANITARY COMMISSION.
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, June 23, 1862.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Symphony, No. 7, in A major..........Beethoven
Aria, from "Les Noces de Jeanette"..........Masse
MISS KELLOGG.
Effusions du Cœur—Morceau de Salon..........L. Schreiber
For Cornet à Piston.
MR. LOUIS SCHREIBER.
PART II.
Overture—"Tannhauser"..........R. Wagner
Aria—"Elena Valse"..........Abella
MADAME D'ANGRI.
Concerto, in F minor, for Piano-forte, with accompaniment of Orchestra..........Chopin
MR. S. B. MILLS.
Overture—"Euryanthe"..........Weber.
Conductor..........Mr. THEODORE EISFELD.
Signor ABELLA will preside at the Piano.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock Concert at 8.
Tickets, $1. For sale at the book and music stores.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND EXHIBITION
AND FLORAL PROMENADE CONCERT,
by the
BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
The Stage and Parquet has been floored over.
EXHIBITION OF
NEW AND RARE PLANTS, FRUITS AND FLOWERS,
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 18th and 19th.
Tickets to non-members 25 cents each.
GRAND FLORAL PROMENADE CONCERT AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL, ON FRIDAY EVENING, 20th, at 8 o'clock. Music by Dodworth's full Band. Tickets 50 cents each, including refreshments.

WILL CLOSE.
The 37th ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN will close for the season on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 10 P. M. Galleries open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents. Catalogues 13 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. — CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. — ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. — EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. — CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. — NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage..........[illegible]
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage..........[illegible]
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Havana, on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 7 Broadway.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class..........[illegible]
Third-class..........[illegible]

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY, June 21.
ETNA..........SATURDAY, June 28.
GLASGOW..........SATURDAY, July 5.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	[illegible]
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	[illegible]
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	[illegible]
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........[illegible]
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship MARION, J. D. Phillips, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, $75. For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, FAMILY ROCKAWAYS, top and open buggies, hotel and dépôt wagons, grocers and business wagons; second-hand wagons taken in exchange; 60 horses, 100 set harness, at No. 10 Nevins-st., and No. 184 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, NEWLY PAINTED, four-seated wagon, with top, to back seats; has pole and shafts; fine single harness, nearly new; a ladies and a gentleman's saddle and bridle. Price, $140. Apply at KING'S stable, 41st-st., near Madison-av.

HORSE FOR SALE.—DARK BROWN, SEVEN years old, good traveler, sound and kind, will work in any harness. May be seen at Mr. KETCHUM'S stable, Love-lane, Brooklyn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONSENT, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK and BOND BROKER under his own name. JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

LAWYER.—I WILL TAKE CHARGE OF LAW business, and make no charge whatever unless I succeed. I refer, for honesty and ability, to some of the best men in New-York. M. HOWES, Lawyer, No. 19 Beekman-st.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

[Continued from First Page.]

though it was supposed at first that they had been entirely consumed. The sight of a wagon belonging to the Fifth Massachusetts Battery, as it approached the camp ground at a late hour last night, elicited hearty cheers from the men.

But it is to be hoped that the damage effected by the rebels was sufficient to awaken our generals to the fact that it is of great importance to maintain a vigilant watch on the extreme flanks of our army. In the name of good generalship, what excuse can be offered for allowing four companies of rebel cavalry to sweep down upon us from the right, attack and route a force encamped at Old Church, slaying, wounding and capturing those who could not escape, burning and destroying tents, baggage and camp equipage, holding possession of the ground and throwing out videttes, then dashing forward to Garlick's Landing, our principal forage dépôt on the Pamunkey River, and then shooting our teamsters, and causing others to fly for their lives, firing a train of supply wagons, loaded with forage and provisions, burning ship-loads of hay, destroying immense quantities of grain, army stores and sutlers' wares; next crossing over to Tunstall's Station, on the West Point Railroad, and firing into a train of cars in motion, killing two men and wounding several others, tearing up the track for a considerable distance, applying the lighted torch to a bridge, and then, on account of unexpectedly meeting a force of infantry, which by chance was passing up the railroad to join the troops in the advance, sped off with the utmost celerity, going none but themselves knew positively where.

For ten days previous to the attack information was conveyed to the proper authorities, by different parties cognizant of the fact, that the rebels were hovering about in dangerous proximity to the troops on our right, and were seen along the bank on the opposite side of the Pamunkey at points not far from Garlick's Landing and the White House, and were making demonstrations as if to cross. Why, then, were not some measures taken to counteract any anticipated movement of the rebels, and why have our flank lines been left almost totally unguarded? Who can tell the loss of life and destruction of property that would probably have ensued if it had not been for the accidental presence of an armed force on their way from White House Landing? It was undoubtedly the design of the rebel troops to proceed from GARLICK's Landing to the White House, and repeat the slaughter and desolation enacted at the former place, but upon receiving information from some cringing, cowardly, God-forsaken traitor that the Union troops were in the immediate vicinity, they abandoned their original plan and made a dash for the railroad, at a point where they thought to do much damage without molestation. If any one supposes that the rebel cavalry that committed such havoc in our camp on Thursday last, between the hours of 3 and 9 P. M., was not fully acquainted with the position of our army, the locality and unprotected state of our supply stations, the unguarded condition of the roads and river at our extreme right, and every other particular essential to be known for the success of the attempted undertaking, that person is greatly in error. Since leaving Williamsburgh, every inhabited house, without a single exception, that we have passed, contains one or more armed Secessionist. These people do not hesitate, upon every opportune occasion, to express their traitorous sentiments boldly and freely, and assert the acme of their delight would be reached could they have the chance to plunge a dagger into the breast of every Union soldier, and leave his body a prey to the filthy buzzards that have been observed to abound in this section of country. Who can deny that when we leave these traitors in our rear we are leaving behind us a portion of the rebel army? Not a movement takes place in our army that is not carefully noted by them and transmitted to the rebel leaders at Richmond. It is an easy matter for them to signal across the Pamunkey, or to reach the opposite shore by means of a small boat, or raft, or to swim across, and thus give most accurate details of every event as it transpires. By information obtained through this means the rebel cavalry were enabled to mature the plans which they partly succeeded in carrying out last Thursday.

It is a matter of surprise that some stringent measures have not been instituted in reference to the course pursued by the original inhabitants of Virginia. On the contrary, the utmost leniency is extended to them. Upon application to the Provost-Marshal a guard is stationed to protect their property notwithstanding the soldiers thus detailed are looked upon and treated by the applicants as so many dogs. They expect favors, by extending which we encourage and foster treason.

The weather is becoming decidedly oppressive in this region, and what makes it worse, the warm days are succeeded by chill nights. Camp life at the present time, undisturbed by battle, is quite monotonous. We are pleased to note that some others beside correspondents are industrious in pursuing their avocation. Messrs. WHITNEY and WOODBURY, the gentlemanly photographers connected with BRADY's establishment, are active in collecting a large variety of scenes, incident to the camp and battle-field, which will be invaluable to those who have participated in the engagements represented, and who have witnessed the fortifications and earthworks at Manassas, Yorktown, Williamsburgh, and other places. These scenes, doubtless, are now or soon will be at the disposal of the public.

Among the recent promotions for gallantry, we notice that of Lieut. McROBERTS, to be Captain of Co. K, Forty-fourth Regiment, New-York. Lieut. McROBERTS displayed great courage and coolness at the battle of Hanover.

WHIT.

Death of Lieuts. Palmer and Ward—The Bridges.

SAVAGE STATION, Tuesday, June 17, 1862.

The bodies of Lieut. PALMER, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. SICKLES, and of Lieut. WARD, of the Eighth New-Jersey Regiment, belonging to Newark, were both brought here last evening, and placed in the hands of Dr. BURR to be embalmed. They will both be sent home. Lieut. PALMER was shot in the head while making a reconnoissance, a ball at the same time breaking his left arm. He was killed instantly. Lieut. WARD was deploying his men for a skirmish when he was shot through the temple. They were both young men and efficient officers.

The bridges over the Chickahominy, both military and infantry, have been completed, and will remain, long after the war has closed, a monument of the industry and skill of the Engineer Brigade. No one who has not personally inspected these works can appreciate the herculean labor required to construct them. The men most of the time, waded waist-deep in water, felled trees, and transported materials from a considerable distance to the place required. In company with Col. MURPHY, of the Fifteenth New-York, I inspected these bridges yesterday, and was struck with the strength and excellence of the works. One of them, which is about sixteen hundred feet long, is capable of sustaining a railroad track and a heavy train. The foot bridges for infantry are constructed of rails laid transversely upon trees, with board walks across the low marshy ground on each side of the river proper. Capt. GARRATY, with his men, performed prodigies of hard work on these bridges, and several of them are now quite ill from their exposure and excessive labors.

E. S.

AFTER THE WAR.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEN. CASEY.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of June 3, states that the following important letter was found in the headquarters of Gen. CASEY, after the battle of Sunday:

HEADQUARTERS CASEY'S DIVISION,
ON BOARD STEAMER CONSTITUTION, May 31, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: The few short notes I handed you on the day I left Washington, with regard to the military defence of the country after this rebellion shall have been mastered, I shall, by your kind permission, proceed now to elaborate.

I propose that we maintain an army of 100,000 men, composed of the three arms of the service in their due proportion.

I would assign 25,000 men to the defence of that part of the country lying west of the Mississippi River, including the Pacific coast. I would assign 15,000 men to the defence of the Lake, Atlantic and Gulf coasts, stretching from Lake Superior to the mouth of the Mississippi, including Key West and the Tortugas. The remaining 90,000 men I would station on the line of the railroad from Memphis, Tenn., to Chattanooga, and from thence on one railroad branch to Charleston, S. C., and on the other branch to Richmond, Va.; occupying between Memphis and Chattanooga important intermediate points, say Grand Junction, Corinth, Decatur and Stevenson.

Between Chattanooga and Charleston I would occupy, say, Dalton, Atlanta, Union Point, Augusta, Branchville, and, possibly, Columbia, S. C.

Between Chattanooga and Richmond I would occupy, say, Knoxville, Abington, Wytheville, Lynchburgh, Charlottesville, Barksville; and Richmond and Fredericksburgh should also be occupied.

Just as soon as the points indicated are recovered from the enemy they should permanently be occupied by a military force. The important strategic points, such as Chattanooga, Memphis and Richmond, should be strongly fortified without delay.

I have thus, in a brief manner, stated what I consider the best disposition to be made in a military point of view. Considered politically, I am convinced that the lines are not without their advantages. They pass for a considerable distance through a mountainous region. By the introduction of the superior knowledge and civilization which a disciplined and well-appointed army would carry with it, the inhabitants of that region would become as much attached to the Union, *without condition*, as any of the Northern States, thus placing an insurmountable barrier to the success of that portion of the Union which would be most likely to rebel against the constituted authorities.

It is very certain that no argument is worth a straw with the Southern rebels but that of the bayonet, and we would be recreant to the cause of liberty on this earth if we did not use it effectually.

The President, besides the war power so to do, is clothed with the legal power to take military possession of all the railroads in the United States. The fact that military provisional governments will have to be first instituted in the States containing the lines will render the possession and control of them easy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, SILUS CASEY,
Brigadier-General Commanding Division.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

Occupation of Cumberland Gap by the National Forces.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 19.

The Secretary of War received to-day a dispatch from Gen. GEO. W. MORGAN, dated Camp near Cumberland Gap, June 18, 8 o'clock A. M. It states that his army commenced its march at 1 o'clock that morning, to attack the enemy at Cumberland Gap, but on their arrival it was found he had evacuated that very important position, his rear guard having left only about four hours before the arrival of our advance.

Gen. MORGAN praises the conduct of his division in its arduous march through an extremely difficult country. He says that his cannon were dragged up the precipitous sides of the Pine and Cumberland Mountains, by the aid of block and tackle, two hundred men being employed upon the ropes of a single piece. In his progress considerable skirmishing with the enemy had taken place, but without any loss on our side.

Gen. MORGAN highly compliments Generals SPEARS, BAYARD and CARTER, and Col. DE COURCY, brigade commanders; Capt. J. T. FOSTER, Chief of Artillery; Capt. O. JOSLYN, Capt. S. LYON, Acting Topographical Engineer; Maj. GARBER, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. G. M. ADAMS, Commissary of Subsistence; Lieutenants E. D. SAUNDERS, C. S. MEDARY and ROBT. MONTGOMERY, Aids-de-Camp.

LATEST FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, June 19.

The *Union* learns that 15,000 Union troops are to be raised in Tennessee for service in the State. Several leading Unionists are engaged in the work.

A dispatch from Gen. MORGAN to Gov. JOHNSON, says: "We have the Cumberland Gap."

Large Union meetings have been held in Smith, De Kalb and Gill Counties.

The clergy of Nashville have been required to take the oath.

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

The Proposed Suppression of Confederate Scrip—Beauregard's Army, &c.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, June 16.

The Board of Aldermen have adopted a resolution asking Col. SLACK to postpone the suppression of the Confederate scrip for sixty days. Col. SLACK has not yet decided; but it is understood that there is but little prospect of a favorable response.

The *Avalanche* says that BEAUREGARD's army is in excellent order, as regards health, morals and equipments, and that the reports of disorganization are false.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, June 17.

About 150 rebel officers and soldiers, and about the same number of citizens, took the oath of allegiance yesterday.

In Col. SLACK's reply to the Mayor and Aldermen, in regard to the currency question, issued to-day, he says, those who have been most actively engaged in getting up this rebellion, are those whose pockets are filled with Confederate notes, and if sixty days' time should be given them, it is only giving that much time for those who are responsible for its issue, to get rid of it without loss, and the worthless trash will be found in the hands of the unsophisticated and credulous.

Besides, should these notes be permitted to be used as a circulating medium, where the flag of the United States floats, such permission would give character to such treasonable currency, and then the very basis of the rebellion would be made respected by a contract with the Government it seeks to destroy.

The market is becoming glutted with merchandise, which can only be sold now for Tennessee money, rather than do which the owners are disposed to ship their goods back. The greater part of the stores are still closed. The secession owners of many of them refuse to rent to Abolitionists at any price.

LATEST FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Thursday, June 19.

Work on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, from the Grand Junction to Columbus, is progressing rapidly. The road would have been in running order this week, but for the burning of a bridge 150 feet in length near Trenton by the rebels, which has delayed the work.

The gunboat *Sterling Price* arrived to-night.

NEWS FROM FORTESS MONROE.

Arrival of More Sick and Wounded Soldiers—Guerrillas Captured—Two National Sutlers Carried off by the Rebels, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, June 18,
via BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 19.

Everything is quiet here.

The *Elm City* arrived this morning from White House, with about 150 sick soldiers, who, with others from here, will be sent to Baltimore to-morrow.

The White House Point boat brought down thirty of the guerrillas who made the assault in our rear on Friday last, making fifty-four in all that have been captured. Some of these men are farmers in citizens' clothing, and others belong to the First Virginia Cavalry, and are partially uniformed.

Six boys were brought in yesterday by our cavalry, who said that the rebel pickets on our left wing had advanced, and they had accidentally strayed over the lines. They are believed to have been spies, sleeping in the swamp during the day and spying around our pickets at night.

There is occasional skirmishing going on along the whole lines of the Army of the Potomac, but a general engagement is not anticipated for some days.

The sloop-of-war *John Adams* went to sea this afternoon with the Senior Class of the United States Naval Academy on board.

The steamer *Empire City* sails for Port Royal to-morrow, with mails, stores and passengers.

The weather this afternoon is very warm, and another storm is looked for.

The roads are now in pretty good condition.

Two Union sutlers were captured by guerrillas on Friday. One had nearly $5,600 in New-York money, notes and specie, and the other is said to have had $10,000, having just been paid off by their regiments. They were bound North to obtain goods.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

The Gunboat St. Louis at the White River Cut-Off—A Fight Expected with a Rebel Iron-clad.

ON BOARD THE GUNBOAT ST. LOUIS,
WHITE RIVER CUT-OFF, Ark., Sunday, June 15.

An expedition down the river pass reached here without a shot being fired. The tug *Spitfire* captured the rebel steamer *Clara Dobson* to-day, in the Bayou Lareux. She had 100 bales of cotton on board, said to be worth $60,000. She has started for Memphis with a prize crew on board.

The steamers *Thirty-fifth Parallel*, *Judge Fletcher*, and several others, are in India Bay; also, the gunboat *Arkansas*, which run down from Memphis in an unfinished state, and which is expected to offer battle to us. The *Van Dorn*, which escaped our fleet, is said to be up the Arkansas River.

ANOTHER CALL FOR TROOPS.

Jackson Again Threatening the Shenandoah Valley.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 19.

The *Ledger* has on its bulletin that Secretary STANTON has again called on the Governors of States to know how many men they can at once supply to reinforce the army. This is believed to be in consequence of the rebel reinforcements received by JACKSON in the Shenandoah Valley.

Missouri Emancipation Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Wednesday, June 18.

The Emancipation Convention, after a session of three days, adjourned this afternoon. Its proceedings were harmonious, and there was a firm determination evinced to act energetically, and push forward the great policy which the Convention was organized to inaugurate.

A series of resolutions were heartily adopted, indorsing the National Administration, recommending the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the State, and the acceptance of the aid tendered by the General Government; submitting to the people of the State the details of such action and such legislation as may be necessary to accomplish the end in view, to be indicated by them through their Representatives to the next General Assembly; proposing a thorough organization of the State for the Fall elections; condemning Gov. GAMBLE's aspersions of soldiers from other States, and expressing thanks to the National Government and its officers and soldiers for their aid and protection in our conflict with the rebellion.

There was considerable opposition to the resolution condemning Gov. GAMBLE, but it was finally passed.

An Executive Committee consisting of two members from each Congressional District, was appointed.

Terrible Accident in Grand-street.

FALL OF A BUILDING—FIVE MEN BURIED IN THE RUINS—DIGGING FOR THE BODIES, ETC.

At 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, building No. 290 Grand-street fell with a tremendous crash, burying five men beneath the ruins. Lot No. 211, owned by Mr. PETER WARREN, of No. 295 Bayard-street, was being excavated, for the purpose of erecting a new building. The workmen had shored up building No. 209 with the usual appliances, and had built a wall underneath to sustain it. By throwing sand upon the east side of the wall, the pressure became so great as to force it out, producing the fall of the structure.

THOMAS DODWELL and CHARLES WHITE, laborers who were at work under the walls, were buried up out of sight.

EGBERT FORBES, PETER REATON and a boy named HENRY MITCHELL were inside the building and were carried down with the ruins. They were speedily taken out and conveyed to the City Hospital.

Capt. WILLIAMSON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, with a section of men, was promptly on hand, rendering every assistance. Chief-Engineer DECKER, with five companies of firemen, were on the ground shortly after the accident, and volunteered their services to dig out the bodies known to be under the ruins.

About 9 o'clock in the evening, after laboring four hours, one of the unfortunate men, THOMAS DODWELL, was discovered standing erect, crowded firmly into the embankment, his shovel being held up before his face as if to protect it. Life was found to be totally extinct, and the body was taken out and conveyed to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house.

The labor of excavating for the other body was continued under the direction of Chief DECKER until eleven o'clock, at which time Mr. JAMES McGREGOR, Superintendent of unsafe buildings, decided it to be perilous to the lives of those engaged to dig further, it being feared that the other wall of the building might give way. The police remained on the ground through the night. Digging will be resumed this morning.

The coroner has been notified and will hold an inquest on the body of THOMAS DODWELL this forenoon, at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house.

Building No. 209 was occupied, on the first floor, by P. DOLAN, as a coal office. The upper floors were occupied by Mr. H. WALLACK, Manufacturing Jeweler, who sustains considerable damage to his stock.

Amusements.

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL'S BENEFIT.—Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, who, it is superfluous to say, has permanently made a position in New-York as a special favorite, takes her first benefit this evening at Laura Keene's Theatre. An actress more deserving of support on her own merits, could scarcely be recommended to the suffrages of the play-going public.

FREE EXHIBITION OF STRAWBERRIES.—An advertisement on our fifth page announces an exhibition of interest in the office of the *American Agriculturist*, in the TIMES Building, which will continue through to-day and to-morrow. Some time ago the editor of that journal made an offer of eighteen premiums for strawberries, with a view to a comparison of varieties. Those sent in for competition will be exhibited as above.

Proceedings of the Commissioners of Emigration.

At their meeting held on Wednesday.

The President, Mr. VERPLANCK, in the Chair.

Present—Messrs. VERPLANCK, CARRIGAN, VONDERHEYDT, HUNT, PURDY, CURTISS, LOW and OPDYKE.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Communication from Dr. R. S. SATTERLEE, of the Army, relative to hospital accommodations for sick and wounded soldiers, was received and read.

Whereupon it was on motion

Resolved, That the communication from Dr. R. S. SATTERLEE, making inquiry as to the accommodations which can be furnished by this Board for sick or wounded soldiers, should any accommodation be required, be referred to a Special Committee with power.

Whereupon the President appointed Messrs. CURTISS and CARRIGAN as such Committee.

The Castle Garden Committee, to whom was referred the subject of retrenchments at the Castle Garden establishment, submitted a report, which was laid on the table until the next meeting of the Board.

The Special Committee on Quarantine matters submitted the following report:

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

The undersigned Committee, to whom was referred the communication of the Health Officer in regard to the Floating Hospital, and the resolutions of the Quarantine Commissioners, requesting the Commissioners of Emigration to take charge of it, respectfully report:

That they had an interview with the Health Officer and the Secretary of the Quarantine Commissioners, which, however, did not result in any satisfactory arrangement.

The Health Officer apprehends a somewhat sickly season, there having been already two arrivals from sorts where the yellow fever is prevailing. In one of these, a case of fever occurred after the vessel had sailed, and both ships are now at anchor in the Lower Bay. The Health Officer is urgent that some arrangement should be immediately made whereby any patients arriving with this pestilential disease can be properly treated and cared for. He also thinks that longer delay endangers the public health.

It is well known that the Quarantine Commissioners got up the Floating Hospital some three years ago, and have, up to the present time, had the exclusive control and management of it. The law under which they have acted and are acting gave them a discretion as to whether or not the public interest required a temporary hospital. This discretion they have exercised in the affirmative, and established the floating as a temporary hospital, which, in case of its establishment, the same law declares they shall provide, until the then present Quarantine should be removed, pursuant to the provisions of a statute enacted in 1857, which requires that before the Quarantine establishment shall be considered as removed, a new site for it must be purchased, wharves, buildings, offices, hospitals and warehouses erected thereon, fixtures and furniture procured, and a certificate, approved by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller, that all these things have been done, filed with the Secretary of State. This removal has never taken place, and your readers cannot see why the Quarantine Commissioners can rightfully expect the Commissioners of Emigration to accept this floating refuge as though it were a permanent Quarantine hospital. In addition, the experience of three years has familiarized the Quarantine Commissioners with practical parts of the matter, and thus, with their corps of physicians and officers accustomed to the business, they will be enabled to carry on the hospital more economically and efficiently than probably could be done by those entirely unaccustomed to, and unacquainted with, the establishment.

For these reasons, your Committee recommend that the Quarantine Commissioners be requested to continue their charge and control of the Floating Hospital.

In the year 1860, and again in 1861, the Commissioners of Emigration supplied the Quarantine Commissioners with the means to carry on this hospital. The money thus loaned by the Commission was not taken out of its general fund, but, in the first-named year, was borrowed upon mortgage of the property of the State at Seguin's Point; and, in the second, was the proceeds of the sale of bonds issued by the Treasurer of Richmond County in payment of damages done at Quarantine in September, 1858, when the hospitals there were burned. Indeed, your Committee would consider the application of the general funds of the Commission to the maintenance of Quarantine a very serious matter, it being unjust to the parties contributing it, and, under a decision of the Supreme Court, inhibited by the Constitution of the United States. That fund is entirely composed of involuntary contributions by the emigrants arriving at this port from Germany, Ireland and other foreign countries, and its collection from them can be justified only on the ground that, if needed, it will be used to support and maintain them; and the Supreme Court of the United States, in the great passenger cases, as they are called, (7th Howard's United States Reports, pp. 287 to 572,) limits the right and power of the Legislature to the collection from passengers of such sum as will indemnify the State for expenses incurred for them.

Quarantine patients are usually, almost universally, our own citizens. The Quarantine establishment is for the protection of the State at large, and the Commission has no more funds than are needed to take proper care of indigent or sick emigrants, yet the Quarantine establishment must be maintained, and there seems to be no other source than the Commission from which necessary means can be obtained. Should the Commissioners of Emigration step forward to protect the City of New-York and the entire State, indeed, from the introduction of pestilential diseases, and advance the necessary amount of funds, the Committee are of the opinion that they should make it distinctly and unequivocally understood and known that such advance would not have been made but for the present pressing emergency, and that it is a loan to the State, which those who contribute to the emigrant fund have a right to expect, will be repaid to it out of the public treasury.

G. C. VERPLANCK,
JOHN E. DEVELIN, } Committee.
of Counsel.

June 16, 1862.

The report having been read, it was, on motion, accepted and adopted. Mr. CARRIGAN thereupon offered the following resolutions, which were, on motion of Mr. HUNT, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration considering it the legal duty of the Commissioners of Quarantine to retain and control the management of the Floating Hospital, decline to accept it, and request them to retain such control and management and provide for the same.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration in the present emergency when a sickly season is apprehended and no funds have been put at the disposal of the Quarantine Commissioners by the State or City Authorities, will provide them with means to the amount of $10,000, for the purpose of maintaining the Floating Hospital with full faith that this amount will be refunded by the State, for the benefit of the emigrants who have contributed to the fund of this Commission, out of which the said sum will be taken.

The following was offered by Mr. CURTISS, and was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President of this Board be authorized to draw his warrant for $3,000, as the first advance to the Quarantine Commissioners.

The following preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. CARRIGAN, were adopted:

Whereas, The Commissioners of Health, at their meeting held on the 16th inst., adopted a resolution empowering the Health Officer to place any patient, sick of yellow fever, in any of the hospitals under charge of the Commissioners of Emigration, till proper provision should be made for a floating hospital; and,

Whereas, This Committee has under its care no hospitals other than those at Ward's Island; therefore,

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Ward's Island be instructed not to permit the introduction of any patients sick with yellow fever to the hospitals at Ward's Island, it being clearly contrary to the statutes, and believing, as we do, that our citizens would not permit persons sick with this disease to be carried through the City, and placed in hospitals in their immediate vicinity.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be transmitted to the Health Officer and to the Superintendent of Ward's Island.

In offering the above preamble and resolution, Mr. CARRIGAN submitted the following remarks:

In noticing the action of the Board of Health, the papers of yesterday contain a statement to the effect that the Health Officer laid before the Board the fact that the vessel employed as a floating hospital had not been provided with nurses and supplies by the Commissioners of Emigration. The Board thereupon, it is stated, authorized the Health Officer to place any patient sick of yellow fever in any hospital under charge of the Commissioners of Emigration until provision should be made for a floating hospital.

It is true that this Commission has not provided the Floating Hospital with nurses or supplies. It is equally true and quite as pertinent that neither the City of New-York nor the Bank of Commerce have furnished them. The Quarantine Commissioners and not the Commissioners of Emigration have the charge, control and management of this Hospital, and if the latter, in the absence of proper provision by the Legislature, have for two or three years loaned the former sufficient money to pay the expenses of carrying it on and may this year, in view of the dangerous condition of things, repeat the kindness, it is well that the public should know that the Commissioners of Emigration never have had, and do not mean to assume, the management of the Floating, temporary Hospital.

The resolution passed by the Board of Health is absurd. It substantially establishes a Quarantine at whatever point the Commissioners of Emigration have hospitals.

They have none now except at Ward's Island, to which place this resolution transfers the Quarantine establishment.

It might not be irrelevant to inquire if this resolution makes all the Quarantine and health laws applicable to this new Quarantine. If it does, then the Board of Health is equal in power, in that respect, to the Legislature of the State, and as the Board of Health of the City of New-York has no more powers than any of the Boards of Health in the 500 or 600 towns in the State, it follows, as a matter of course, that each town Board could establish a distinct Quarantine and apply all the Quarantine and health laws thereto. If this conclusion is too absurd, then by what authority will the Health-officer send persons to this new Quarantine, or the physicians in charge detain them there against their will.

Many persons who are not sick at all, but have been subject to infectious influences, are detained at Quarantine, always greatly against their wishes, and violators of the Quarantine laws are often imprisoned, by way of precaution and punishment. What is to become of these?

When an epidemic exists, the Board of Health has the undoubted right to take any building within its local jurisdiction, and use it as a hospital. In such case, however, the Board pays a reasonable rent, appoints and pays the physicians, nurses and orderlies, supplies furniture and medicines, and indeed assumes the entire management, and pays all the expenses.

Wherefore, in view of the action of the Commissioners of Health, and for the protection of the inmates of Ward's Island, and the residents of the surrounding district, the foregoing preamble and resolution have been presented for the action of the Board.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. PURDY, was, on motion, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board desire to give expression to its confidence in the professional skill of Dr. D. H. BISSELL, the Physician of the Floating Hospital during the past season, and its satisfaction at the ability with which the affairs of the Quarantine Commission, in connection with said Hospital, have been administered under the able management of S. C. HAWLEY, Esq.

Communication from Col. TOMPKINS, of the Quartermaster's Department, asking permission for the steamboat *Washington Irving* (engaged in the carrying of sick and wounded soldiers) to lie at the dock at Castle Garden, was received and referred to the General Agent with power.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.—The annual June regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club took place yesterday afternoon, and was in all respects a very satisfactory affair. There were nine boats entered, and the contest was for a marine glass, first prize, and a silver pitcher for the second prize. The route of the boats was from the stake-boat at the Club-house, Gowanus Bay, to a stake-boat off Bay Ridge to station-boat off Robbins' Reef Light-house, and back three times, making in all a distance of about twenty-five miles. A steamboat chartered by the Yacht Club for the use of their invited friends, and hundreds of smaller craft accompanied the boats in their movements, and at times the most intense interest was manifested by the spectators, as the contest between different boats became sharp. There was a fair wind, and the boats were, as a whole, managed well, and made very good time. The boats entered were as follows:

No.		Owner.	Length.
1	Sadie	G. B. Atkins	23 feet.
2	Arethusa	D. Dagnall	25 feet, 2 inches
3	A. Patridge	W. Petrie	26 feet.
4	Laura	P. & S. Whiting	26 feet, 11 inches
5	Henry Smedley	John Dimond	27 feet, 2 inches
6	Favorita	— McClenchan	28 feet, 1 inch.
7	Sophia	J. Moore	28 feet, 3 inches
8	Nonpareil	Everham & Co.	28 feet, 8 inches
9	Isabel	John Ellerby	28 feet, 2 inches

At 1:20 o'clock the signal was given, when the boats sailed off in fine style, and in the order as numbered. The *A. Patridge* made the distance in 3 hours and 14 minutes, winning the first prize. The *Laura* came in five minutes later, winning the second prize, and the *Smedley* coming in third, made the distance in 3 hours 27 minutes 20 seconds. They came to the home stake boat in the following order: *Henry Smedley*, close upon the *Laura*; *Favorita*, *Sophia*, *Arethusa* and *Nonpariel*. The *Sadie* and *Isabel* were withdrawn. This Club now numbers about 150 members, owning forty-six yachts. The officers are JOHN JONES, Commodore; H. S. WOOD, Vice-Commodore; W. S. LEE, Secretary; E. S. UNDERHILL, Treasurer; J. M. SAWYER, Measurer; Regatta Committee, P. W. Ostrander, W. H. Pegg, J. M. Sawyer.

A GOOD IDEA.—The Eckford Base Ball Club is making arrangements to play three matches on the Union grounds, (probably with the Atlantic Club,) the first to be played on the 4th of July next, and the whole proceeds to be appropriated for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers sent to this City. The Continental Club will present a silver ball to the winning Club.

[Advertisement.]

Strawberries are in season, and so are straw hats. The neatest, lightest and most fashionable styles of Straw Hats ever introduced, are those of the celebrated hatter, KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway. KNOX ranks supreme as an introducer of fashions in Hats; and the crowds who rush to him for Hats for the watering places, are beyond enumeration.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING,

At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-street,

30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

There is no abatement of popular enthusiasm at Barnum's Museum, and with such attractions as Commodore NUTT, the infant orator, and dramatic performances afternoon and evening, there hardly can be.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 19—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Right Rev. M. McIlvaine, Bishop of Ohio, and 2 daughters, Mme. Henschal and 2 daughters, Mr. Bateman, lady, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Britten, lady, 4 children and nurse, Mr. French and lady, Mr. Allport and lady, Mrs. J. Roche, Miss Eksteedt, Miss Sunderland, Miss Eustace, Miss A. Barry, Miss E. Barry, Miss McAuliffe, Master Attridge, Gen. Mollett, U. S. Consul; Mr. H. Smith, U. S. Consul; Rev. G. F. Morrison, Capt. C. Hodgson, Capt. V. J. Young, Mr. Eksteedt, T. Smith, D. Russell, A. Cornen, G. Drewry, P. Donohue, C. Bohlmann, H. P. Kimball, Mr. Hint, Geo. Spence, Mr. Pasch, F. Center, J. Gould, J. Callender, J. Sard, Mr. Potter, Mr. Rockwell, R. W. Halstead, R. Wilson.

In brig Porto Plata, from Port-au-Platta—M. Merderks, Mr. Blass and family.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets .... 7 34 | Moon rises...12 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 13 | Gov. Island. 3 02 | Hell Gate.... 4 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 19.

Cleared.

Steamship Constitution, Eldridge, San Francisco, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Ship Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co; Success, Chase, Liverpool, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Ocean, (Brem.,) Jaburg, Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Robert A. Allen, Patten, Key West, H. Benner; Legatus, (Br.,) Stace, Queenstown, John C. McArthur; Cora Munroe, Shanghai, J. C. Jewett & Co.

Brigs Penguin, (Br.,) Conyers, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Thomas Haviland, (Norw.,) Eger, Cardiff, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Kossuth, Lee, Newburyport, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Tigris, (Br.,) Shaw, Demerara, Barbados, Smith, Jones & Co.; Wm. H. Cleare, (Br.,) Bethel, Eleuthera, Jos. Eneas; Eliza & Catharine, (Br.,) Ballard, Harbor Island; S. N. Smith, Liscum, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Wolcott, Parker, Boston, Dayton & Co.; J. W. Hine, Manson, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; Geo. Gillum, Butler, Boston, H. L. Rackett.

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, Roskell, Liverpool June 4, at 1 P. M., and Queenstown the 5th, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and 53 cabin and 502 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced strong head winds greater part of passage. Was detained outside Sandy Hook by dense fog.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship B. F. Hoxie, (of Mystic,) Crary, San Francisco 96 ds., with wool, hides and oil to Willets & Co. Was up to the Highlands on the 18th, and obliged to haul off on account of fog. April 23, lat. 48 S., lon. 112 W., Edward Wheeler, seaman, of Brooklyn, aged 19 years, fell from aloft overboard, and was lost; it being night, and blowing a gale at the time, could not save him. Was 14 ds. from San Francisco to the equator, in the Pacific. 37 ds. thence to Cape Horn; 23 ds. from Cape Horn to equator in the Atlantic, and 22 ds. thence to port. Has had much light winds during the passage. June 11, lat. 27, lon. 69, boarded the brig Cuba, Capt. Ray, 14 ds. hence for Balize, Hond., who kindly supplied us with New-York papers.

Bark Mary C. Dyer, Fickett, Nuevitas June 5, with sugar and molasses to Owen & Carnegie. In lat. 37, lon. 75, saw a small white river steamer bound S.; had a red top to her funnel.

Brig Porto Platta, (Brem.) Koper, Port-au-Platt June 9, with mahogany and tobacco to H. S. & C. F. Schmidt. Left no Am. vessels. June 11, lat. 25 40, lon. 71 50, passed a schr. showing D. Colden Murray's signal.

Brig Alberti, (of Bucksport,) Cousins, Sagua June 6, with sugar and molasses to Benjamin P. Sherman. Sld. in co. with brig W. J. Treat, for Philadelphia. The schr. Laurel, of Frankfort, for P. E. Island, and bark Home, Clifford, for Europe, sailed previously.

Brig Acme (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Haley, Cork 53 ds., via Yarmouth, N. S., 10 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. May 25, lat. 45 26, lon. 49 46, passed several icebergs.

Brig Almore, (of Waldoboro,) Hoffses, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Eastern Star, Ackley, Greenport, in ballast to H. Miller.

Brig Randolph, (of Boston,) Hallett, Matanzas June 7, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Anvil, Whalen, Pembroke 7 ds., with iron to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. G. D. King, McGregor, Calais 6 ds., with laths, &c., to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Red Rover, Smith, Rondout, with coal for Portland.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W.

Below.

Ship White Falcon, Drummond, from Manila Feb. 28; passed Angier March 13, to C. C. Duncan.

Ship Transit, (of Bath,) from Trapani. Also one bark.

Sailed.

U. S. steam transports Jersey Blue, for Newbern, N. C., and Virginia, for White House, Va. Steamship Constitution, for San Francisco.

Spoken, &c.

Atlantic—ship, of Bath, hence for Liverpool, June 17, 30 miles S. E. from Nantucket South Shoals.

Cluney—Br. bark, for Queenstown, June 14, lat. 33, lon. 75 50.

Costa Rica—Br. ship, 43 ds. from Costa Rica for London, all well, May 3, lat. 57 S., lon. 73 30 W.

Constitution—brig, of Yarmouth, N. S., bound N., was seen, June 9, lat. 23 N., lon. 65.

Ninevah—bark, from Portland for Cardenas, June 14, lat. 31, lon. 71 50.

Princeton—brig, from Boston for Philadelphia, June 14, 150 miles S. E. from Sandy Hook.

White Wing—bark, from Laguna for Philadelphia, June 16, off the Capes of Delaware.

Foreign Ports.

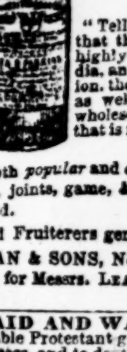
At Sagua, June 6, ships W. M. Berry, for Falmouth next day; Ocean Traveler, Stone, do. in 10 ds.; barks Henry Darling, Beals, from Havana for Portland; Lucy Ellen, Soule, for Falmouth in 12 ds.; Acacia, Pinkham, do.; Morning Light, from Matanzas, in 10 ds.; Houston, from Key West, wtg.; brigs Samuel Adams, Carver, from Key West, do.; A. O. Ross, Small, for Portland; schrs. George Deering, Pinkham, do.; E. A. Willard, Conley, for New-York; Kate Walker, Gulliver, for Philadelphia; Queen of the South, Elwood, for New-York in 20 ds.

At Remedios, June 7, brig John Chase, Hopkins, for Boston in 4 ds.; bark Columbia, Rogers, for Europe, ready.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.



EXTRACT of a Letter from A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester.

MAY, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, and to do the fine washing and ironing, or as nurse, and to do plain sewing; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 47 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT FIRE IN TROY.

UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH OF LILLIE'S SAFES!

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES EXPLAIN THEMSELVES.

TROY CITY BANK, May 21, 1862.

LEWIS LILLIE, Esq.: Dear Sir—I am sure it will give you as much pleasure to know, as it does me to say, that in the recent fire of the 10th inst., which desolated our city and destroyed our banking-house, the contents of our bank vault, though the building itself was a heap of ruins, remained entirely unharmed. This result we attribute entirely to the fact that our old Wrought Iron Doors were, about two years since, exchanged for a set of your celebrated Chilled and Wrought Iron Doors and Frames. With the old doors, not a book or paper in the vault could have been saved; as it is, nothing in it was even damaged, though exposed to the most intense heat.

Yours, respectfully, S. K. STOW, Cashier.

TROY, N. Y., May 14, 1862.

The undersigned, using LILLIE's CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, at the time of the late disastrous fire in this city, would state that our safes were subjected to a severe test by fire, the heat varying in intensity, according to the locality and surroundings. The time they were exposed to the fiery ordeal, unprotected by water, varied from 24 to 72 hours. We would say that our money, papers, books, &c., were well preserved, and the Safes are suitable for further use. By comparison with Safes of other manufacture, equally exposed, we have no hesitancy in recommending Safes of Lillie's manufacture to the public on their demonstrated merit, as entitled to unparalleled confidence as fire-proofs.

James Kenyon,	S. Bacheldor,
S. O. Gleason,	Gates H. Barnard,
Percy & King,	W. D. Haight,
McCoy & Beadle,	Denio & Freiot,
Coon & Van Valkenburgh,	Walsh, Petit & Anthony,
S. S. McClure,	D. H. Snyder,
Ross & Smith, } Robert Green, }	Jonathan Seaman.

Not dug out—nothing in them.

TROY, May 19, 1862.

The undersigned had one of LILLIE's WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES which went through the fire of the 10th of May. The Safe was exposed to a severe fire for over 24 hours. In falling it turned on its face, and when turned up to open the doors, was red hot. The back of the lower part of the Safe, (behind the books,) was filled with pennies, which, in falling over, pressed against the books, and brought them directly in contact with the doors. The wrappers on the pennies were mostly good. The books were unfit for further use, but the writing on them was partially legible and could be copied.

DUSENBURY & ANTHONY.

TROY, May 19, 1862.

This is to certify that we had in our store, in this city, when it burned, one of LILLIE's small Safes, which was in the fire, without water on the building or Safe. Most of the valuables were removed before the fire, and therefore we were not in haste to get the Safe out of the burning ruins. Some of the papers left in the Safe were legible when taken out, but most of them were charred.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Per G. W. BABCOCK, Agent.

This is to certify that the undersigned had one of LILLIE's Patent Chilled Iron Safes in their store, which was burned during the late severe fire in this city, and we are happy to state, the Safe preserved all its contents in first-rate condition. All the papers were legible, and the books will do for further use, without even rebinding.

GRANT, NUTTING & CO.

The foregoing comprises all the safes of my manufacture that were in the fire, and below will be found certificates from all the owners of Safes manufactured several years since by World's Safe Company, who used my Patent Chilled Iron Shell, but not my Fire-Proof Cement.

WORLD'S SAFE COMPANY'S SAFES.

TROY, May 19, 1862.

The undersigned, having Safes manufactured by the late World's Safe Company, and which were subjected to the great fire of the 10th inst. in this city, would state that our Safes were exposed to a severe heat, being confined in the burning ruins, unprotected by water, from one to three days. On opening the Safes the contents were mostly legible, and to a far greater extent than could be reasonably expected of any Safe. We concur in the opinion that the Safes manufactured by LEWIS LILLIE, which were subjected to the fire for a longer time, and preserved their contents, are superior and powerful protectors against fire, and by this test we are prepared to recommend them as such to public patronage.

Lyman Bennett,	Silliman, Matthews & Co.,
Flood & Dunham,	E. L. Mallory,
John Hutchinson	E. H. Virgil,
	Superintendent National Express Co.

TROY, May 19, 1862.

The undersigned, having safes manufactured by the late World's Safe Company, and which were subjected to the great fire in this city, would state, that on opening our safes the contents were mostly legible. We concur in the opinion that the safes manufactured by Lewis Lillie, which were subjected to the fire for a longer time, and preserved their contents, are superior and powerful protectives against fire, and we are happy to recommend them to public patronage.

W. & L. E. GURLEY,
R. L. & G. DRAKE,
LEONARD SMITH,
H. E. & W. ALENDORPH, Absent.

TROY, May 19, 1862.

To whom it may concern: We would certify that when the recent fire broke out in this city, we took out from our safe (which was made by World's Safe Company) all our books, papers, &c., and then left it to the flames without shutting the door, and the safe will do for further use by being repaired, although the bookcase was destroyed by the door being left open through the fire.

ACKLEY & CO.

TROY, May 19, 1862.

The undersigned, using Safes manufactured by the World's Safe Company, at the time of the late disastrous fire on the 10th instant, in this city, would state that our Safes were filled with fire brick for the fire-proof, and while several of this class preserved their contents, ours were considerably charred, and only a part legible. In justice to Mr. LEWIS LILLIE, we are pleased to state that Safes of his manufacture proved to be powerful protectors against fire, and have preserved their contents after having been exposed to the fiery ordeal, unprotected by water, from one to three days.

Stephen Holton,	Luther Greenman,
Bennett, Strickland & Fellows,	E. W. Johnson,
Corloss & House,	J. H. Goodsell.

TROY, N. Y., May 17, 1862.

LEWIS LILLIE—Dear Sir: We were using at the time of the late severe fire of 10th inst., a safe purchased in 1860, of the late World's Safe Company. The contents were considerably charred, but our Ledger is mostly legible, and we are able to copy it.

The Safe was subjected to a severe heat for over eighteen hours, and we are satisfied that if water had been thrown on the ruins as is ordinarily the case, the contents would have come out uninjured. You will please repair our Safe, placing in it the improvements embraced in Safes of your manufacture, and oblige

SHELDON & GREENE.

N. B.—The above Safe is believed to have damaged the contents more than any of those named in this circular.

There were only seven Sheet iron Safes, made by Herring and others, outside of the railroad dépôt, that were exposed to the fire, four of which were entirely burnt out; the fifth was saved by being early cooled off by water; the remaining two were not severely tested.

LEWIS LILLIE.

H. R. HUBBELL, Agent, No. 198 Broadway, N. Y.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.

MADE TO MEASURE AT $30 PER DOZEN,
OR SIX FOR TEN DOLLARS.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $26 PER DOZEN.

LINEN SHIRTS,
TO MEASURE, $50 PER DOZEN.
SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,

Of fine quality, bought for cash, of the best European Manufacturers, and absolutely sold at retail in New-York at a profit of only TEN PER CENT.

COLLARS, best four-ply, $1 50 per dozen.
NECK TIES, at 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c. and 50c.
HALF-HOSE, $2 50 to $2 88 per dozen.
GAUZE COTTON UNDER SHIRTS, 60c., to $1.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, warranted all linen, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 and $3 per dozen.
GLOVES—ALEXANDRE'S BEST KIDS, $1 10.

S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.

F. O. F. F. F.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST., manufacture the celebrated Buck-E Flour at Akron, Ohio, from sound heavy Winter Wheat, and for the purpose of introducing it to the public generally, will sell 10,000 barrels at

SIX DOLLARS PER BARREL.

This Flour is a
FINE-OLD-FASHIONED-FARMERS'-FAMILY-FLOUR.

Is unsurpassed in bolting, and therefore most healthful, and is warranted in every particular.

Delivered to any boat, house or dépôt within five miles of City Hall, for $6 25. Soap, 5c.; 22 pounds for $1. Starch, 5c.; 6 pounds for 25c. Hams, 6½c. to 8c. Tea, 15c. to $1. Coffee, 9c. to 22c., and if not satisfactory, can be returned.

A Blue Flag and Pedestal sign at the door.
Order through any grocer or Express. C. O. D.

ALLEVIATOR.—DR. BRIGGS' NEWLY INvented Corn and Bunion Alleviator is a harmless and certain cure for Corns, Bunions, Callosities, Frosted and Blistered Feet, &c. No caustic, no acid, no pain; 25c., 50c.; and $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and 6 cents. Sold by druggists. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor and practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, N. Y.

AS WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE to find a situation for his waiter. He speaks French and English, and can come well recommended. He would prefer a place in the country for the Summer. He can be seen at his present employer's, No. 161 West 23d-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, as cook; is willing to do housework; country situation preferred; City reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 173 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.